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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 182 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Nazi Hand Behind Tokio Arrests

Halifax Refutes Espionage Charge

BRITAIN TAKES SERIOUS VIEW OF INCIDENT: STRONG REPRESENTATION TO JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, July 30.

"There is no foundation whatsoever for this allegation by the Japanese Government" declared Lord Halifax in the House of Lords, in reply to the charge of alleged British espionage in Japan.

His Lordship continued:

"Strong representations have already been made by His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokyo to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs."

He added "I myself asked the Japanese Ambassador to call this morning, when I left His Excellency in no doubt as to the serious view, which His Majesty's Government took of these arrests. I would prefer to say nothing more at present".

HALIFAX'S STATEMENT

In the House of Lords, Lord Halifax replying to a question on Japan said that on July 29, the Ministries of War and Justice in Tokio made a joint announcement to the effect "that in view of the ever increasing activities of foreign organs of espionage and conspiracy in this country, military police under the direction of prosecutors arrested as a first step on July 27, those constituting part of British espionage network covering the whole country." "It is hardly necessary to state", said Lord Halifax, "that there is no foundation whatsoever for this allegation by the Japanese Government".

Dealing with the tragic death of Mr. Melville Cox, Reuter's correspondent at Tokio, Lord Halifax quoted the Japanese announcement that Mr. Cox threw himself from the third storey of a room and also the Japanese statement that "it seems that with the progress of investigation, the deceased person became aware of the fact that he could not escape conviction." His Majesty's Government, declared Lord Halifax, "are entirely unable to accept this totally unwarranted assumption of "guilt" (cheers).

Strong representations have already been made by His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokio to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. I myself asked the Japanese Ambassador to call this morning, when I left His Excellency in no doubt as to the serious view, which His Majesty's Government took of these arrests. I would prefer to say nothing more at present" (cheers).

TWO MORE BRITONS ARRESTED

SHANGHAI, July 30.

It is understood that two more Britons, E. G. Price of Kobe and J. De Strafford of Nagasaki have been arrested.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BUSY IN GERMANY

LONDON, July 30.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Our bombers yesterday made daylight raids over a widespread area in Germany and the Low countries. A large supply ship was damaged near Flushing barges and other vessels hit at Emden and Hamburg and off the Island of Terschelling.—Reuter.

NAZI DIVE-BOMBER SHOT DOWN

LONDON, July 30.

An Admiralty communique states that information has been received that patrol vessel "Guillemot" shot down one German dive-bomber during an attack on that ship by German aircraft yesterday. No damage and no casualties were sustained in the "Guillemot."—Reuter.

Gestapo Behind The Arrests

Japanese Press Launches Anti-British Tirade: Nazi Gang At Work

LONDON, July 30.

A curious sidelight is thrown on the recent Japanese action by the disclosure in London of German activities in Japan, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns.

At the time of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, a German, who was a member of the Gestapo was given a post in the Japanese Office.

His influence on internal affairs of Japan was very considerable and he exercised considerable pressure on the Japanese press.

NAZI PARTY AT WORK

There is a branch of the Nazi Party in Japan, which controls the activities of all German residents and in this the Japanese authorities acquiesce. There have been considerable increase in the number of German tourists and businessmen in Japan having no particular reason for being in the country.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

TOKIO, July 30.

A detailed report on the death of Mr. Cox and on the so-called "British espionage network in Japan" was given at to-day's Cabinet meeting by the War Minister. After the meeting the War Minister exchanged views with the Foreign Minister and the Navy Minister regarding "pending diplomatic issues".

Then Mr. Matsuoka saw the Prime Minister. They discussed what Diplomatic action could be taken in regard to "British espionage case".

The round up of alleged foreign spies is reported from Kurume in Kyushi and Keijo in Korea.

Anti-British Tirade

The incident of Mr. M. J. Cox has several as a signal for an outburst in the Japanese press against what is described as "organised British propaganda and conspiracy" in Japan.—Reuter.

CRAIGIE SEES MATSUOKA

LONDON, July 30.

Sir Robert Craigie saw the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, at Tokio yesterday and made representations regarding the arrests of British subjects. Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns in authoritative quarters in London.

Sir Robert Craigie pointed out the serious view they would take in Britain and possibly elsewhere regarding these actions. It was quite inevitable that the case would be regarded as having a political bearing.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

At the same time, Sir Robert Craigie gave Mr. Matsuoka a statement that the British community had not been engaged in any political activities. The only charge that could be brought against them was that they had been working for improved Anglo-Japanese relations.

NAZIS' RAMPANT

Sir Robert Craigie also touched on the fact that there was in Japan a strong and efficient Nazi Party organisations, all of whose members were trained and instructed in propagandist and political activities.—Reuter.

Impeachment Of Ex-Premiers

Special Court Set Up For Sensational Frame-Up

ROME, July 30.

A Berne despatch to the Italian News Agency states that Gen. Gamelin, M. Daladier, M. Reynaud, M. Blum, M. Mandel Cot and M. Lachambre will be the principal accused before the special court, which the Vichy Government are setting up to establish responsibility for the collapse of France.

The message says that the court established last night will open proceedings very shortly.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN SYRIA

LONDON, July 30.

Reuter's special correspondent on the Palestine-Syria Frontier telegraphs that the tragedy of a great colonial army torn between loyalty to its own Government and to its old Ally is being acted in Syria. Rumours of disturbances, including allegations of Arab nationalist risings in Aleppo are devoid of truth. The country is at present absolutely quiet, though the situation is one of considerable confusion.

Contrary to reports that General Mittelhauser had crossed into Palestine to join the British, the correspondent learned that he has been recalled to Vichy.

After General Mittelhauser's departure his Aide-de-Camp resigned and flew to Egypt to enlist with the British. There is a hardening of opinion against the Petain Government.—Reuter.

Nazi League Of Free Nations!

Axis Intimidation Of Switzerland To Expel Geneva Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29.

I understand M. Avenol resigned the League secretaryship under instructions from Vichy.

M. Baudoin informed M. Avenol, that France had decided to withdraw from the League. It appears the Axis powers are pressing Switzerland to expel the League from Swiss territory.

Ribbentrop seems to be working out a scheme for creation of a "League of Free Nations" with headquarters at Luxemburg and including countries under German domination.

One aims of the new League will be to regulate relations between countries "freed from British domination".

Frenchmen In Service Of Foreign Power May Be Punished With Death

LONDON, July 30.

According to the Toulouse radio death penalty is now applicable to all Frenchmen who enlist or remain in the service of a foreign power without the permission of the French Government.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WARNING TELLS

Simla Whip To Provinces Against Compulsion In War Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 30.

It is reported Provincial Governments, obviously under instructions from Simla, have circularised Government officers against compulsory levy for war. It is reliably understood Behar Government has issued confidential instructions to Government officers not to employ undue influence or pressure in collecting funds from public for war purposes. It is further understood Government officers have been asked not to use any means which might be taken as pressure or compulsion in inducing their subordinates to subscribe to War Bonds or Defence Savings Certificates according to a scale or fixed standard.

CONGRESS WARNING TELLS

It may be recalled here that it was only other day that the Congress Working Committee at its Poona meeting passed a resolution condemning compulsory levy for war and asked people not to submit to it. It may also be recalled here that besides protests in U. P. against coercive exactions from Kisans and workers for war funds in Behar recently allegations were made in the press that "in many villages Choukidari tax is being collected with an additional impost of ten pice per head, two pice out of which is the perquisite of collecting agent."

British Break With Rumania

Protest Against Detention Of Vessels On Danube

LONDON, July 30.

It is learned in official circles in London that the British protest to Rumania delivered at Bucharest yesterday covers the question of detention of British vessels on the Danube, expulsion of British engineers on the staff of British oil companies in Rumania, and unjustifiable interference with the administration of Astra Romana Oil Company in which the United Kingdom has considerable interests.

The Note points out in all these questions the Rumanian Government has acted arbitrarily against British interests without adequate discussions with the British Government and until satisfaction is forthcoming with the Rumanian Government on these points it is quite clear return to normal Anglo-Rumanian relations cannot be expected.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 30.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who underwent abdominal operation is progressing satisfactorily. He will be able to return to office in two or three weeks.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH AIRMEN PARTICIPATE IN R. A. F. RAIDS

LONDON, July 30.

General DeGaulle has issued his second communique to-night. It states: "Our airmen participated in the operations carried out last Monday night by the R. A. F. over North-West Germany.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR U. S. A.

NEW YORK, July 30.

An unquestionable political victory for the United States is the verdict of most United States' Radio Commentators on the outcome of the Pan-American Conference at Havana.—Reuter.

Sensational City Arrests

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT AT WORK

Before nightfall on Tuesday, the Special Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. took into custody ten persons, including Mr. N. V. Phadke of the Servants of India Society, under the Defence of India Act.

Messrs. A. P. Godiwalla and Bandu Gokhale were arrested at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

Messrs. I. G. Bhandarkar, Shantilal Shah, J. S. Mahimkar and P. B. Vaidya were arrested in the evening.

Mr. Raman, an alleged Communist, was arrested in the Esplanade Police Court, where he was attending a case against another alleged communist Mr. Khan.

Mr. S. V. Karandikar and P. B. Donde were also arrested at their residence.

TWO CONSTABLES ARRESTED

Sequel To Escape Of Under-Trials

Two Police Constables of the Princess St. Police Station were, it is learnt, put under arrest on Tuesday by orders of the Commissioner of Police, in connection with the daring escape of four under-trials from the Princess Street Police lock-up in the small hours of Monday morning.

ESCAPE FROM POLICE LOCK-UP

A daring escape was made last night by four under-trial prisoners from the Princess Street Police lock-up.

It is understood that the prisoners cut an opening in the wire-netting on a window in the passage between the lock-up and the bath-room and made good their escape taking advantage of the heavy rainfall at that time.

The prisoners are Zakir Ali Sabir Ali, Shakur Babamian, Bhupram Manilal and another. According to the Police they are known bad characters and were awaiting trial for more than 50 cases of house-breaking and theft between them.

RELEASE SATYAGRAHIS & REMOVE MONUMENT

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Resolutions urging the immediate release of all political prisoners, including those arrested in connection with the Holwell Monument agitation and the immediate removal of Holwell Monument were adopted at a meeting held this evening in the compound of the Howrah Town Hall.

The meeting, which was convened by the Suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was announced to be held at the Town Hall, but this was not allowed by the authorities as previous permission had not been obtained by the conveners.

The meeting observed one minute's silence, all standing, to condole the death, in the Hooghly Imambara Hospital of one of the Satyagrahis imprisoned in connection with the Holwell Monument agitation.—A. P.

'Holwell' Satyagrahi Dies In Jail

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Death occurred yesterday in the Imambara Hospital, Hooghly, of Jatindra Nath Biswas, one of the Satyagrahis convicted in connection with the Holwell Monument agitation

Biswas, who was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, had an attack of pneumonia about a week ago in the Hooghly Jail and was removed to the Imambara Hospital for treatment.—A. P.

Subhas Bose Not Doing Well In Jail

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Miss Ila Bose, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's niece, who interviewed Mr. Bose in jail yesterday, informs that Mr. Bose is suffering from loss of appetite and is not having good sleep at night.—United Press.

Britain Barricades The Atlantic

No American Cargo Can Come Into Europe Without Permit: Petain France Placed On Same Footing As Other Enemy Territories

According to American radio commentators, Hitler's new programme is one of starving, Britain into sub-mission, before undertaking the hazardous venture of invasion. British blockade and contraband control seem to be telling effectively on the enemy, who is trying to ward them off by counter-blockade. This explains the recent Nazi attempts on British convoys in the Channel and around the Thanes estuary.

The new weapon used for the Nazi blockade operations is the 'E' boat which combines speed and range. That Britain has already forged measures to counter the 'E' boat menace is evident from the heavy Nazi casualties and the slight damage done to British shipping.

IN VIEW OF RECENT EXPERIENCES. BRITAIN HAS STIFFENED, THE BLOCKADE, EXTENDED IT TO THE ATLANTIC AND TIGHTENED THE LOOPHOLES. THE MAIN PLANK IN THIS NEW CAMPAIGN IS THE DECLARATION OF THE DOMAINS OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AS ENEMY CONTROL TERRITORY, SUBJECTING THEM TO SEVERE BLOCKADE. TO PROVIDE GOODS FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF NEUTRALS AND AT THE SAME TIME TO PREVENT DIVERSION TO ENEMY COUNTRIES, THE GRANT OF 'NAVICERTS' AND THE ISSUE OF 'SHIPS' WARRANT' HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. ANNOUNCING THESE MEASURES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DR. DALTON DECLARED "GERMAN ARMIES HAD SUCCEEDED OVERRUNNING LARGE PARTS OF WESTERN EUROPE, BUT OVERSEAS IMPORTS, WHICH THEY REQUIRED WERE STILL BARRED FROM SEAS COMMANDED BY THE ROYAL NAVY".

STIFFENING BLOCKADE

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons Dr. Dalton announced that the British Government had decided to extend the Navicert system to all ship-borne goods consigned to any European ports as well as to certain Atlantic islands and to certain Neutral ports in North Africa. Ships must obtain Navicerts for all cargoes. The same rules would apply to outgoing trade.

Dr. Dalton added: "Many ships are now engaged on legitimate Neutral trade between Europe and the Americas. We must now control not only shipping approaching the Mediterranean or the North Sea, but also all shipping crossing the Atlantic".

Dr. Dalton stated that in the absence of Navicerts ships and cargoes would be liable to seizure by British patrols. He added Navicerts would be granted on the scale of imports adequate for Neutral's domestic consumption.

His Majesty's Government had decided that they must treat all Metropolitan France as well as Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco in the same manner for purposes of contraband and enemy export control as enemy control territory (cheers).

Dr. Dalton said that these measures would greatly benefit honest Neutral trade. At the same time a heavy blow would be struck in those who sought to elude British control or to carry goods either to or from the enemy.

American Oil In Spain

Replying to questions on the economic situation, Dr. Dalton said that shipments of oil and oil products to Spain from America during the first half of this year had been substantially greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Before the collapse of France, the only route by which oil could reach Germany from Spain was by sea across the Western Mediterranean and through Italy, and Britain relied upon French naval patrols to prevent this traffic.

Since the collapse of France many features of the situation had become obscure, and he was sending an Officer of his Ministry to Spain this week in order to confer with Spanish authorities and with the British Ambassador at Madrid. The desire of His Majesty's Government was to enable Spain to receive adequate supplies of oil for her own internal consumption, but not for re-export.

Dr. Dalton added: "I have no evidence of re-exports of lubricating oil from Spain to Germany, but the stocks in Spain appear to be so high relatively to domestic consumption that no Navicerts for further imports are now being issued."

NOT HANDICAPPING NEUTRALS

Dr. Dalton declared that German armies had succeeded overrunning large parts of Western Europe, but overseas imports, which they required were still barred from seas commanded by the Royal Navy. But to apply control at sea in the old way, would mean diverting many ships far out of their course to contraband bases in British waters, either in this island or in West Africa.

It had been suggested in some quarters that they intended to extend the blockade to certain Neutral countries. That was not so. In addition to granting Navicerts, the Government would follow a policy, not merely to allow adequate supplies for domestic consumption to pass through British controls, but to assist Neutral countries to obtain them.

NEW MEASURES OF CONTROL

Replying to questions Mr. Cross, Minister for Shipping, said that the course of the war had made necessary new measures of control of shipping.

A large volume of shipping was already under British and Allied control, and this included substantial tonnage of Neutrals on British time charter. While His Majesty's Government remained prepared to take further tonnage upon charter, they proposed other measures to ensure that so far as possible shipping, which was not controlled by the Allies would not find employment in trades, which would, in any way, benefit the enemy.

Hitherto, widespread and important shipping facilities under British control had been freely available to all vessels, but it was not reasonable that these facilities should continue to be freely available to shipowners, who did not render commensurate service in return or to those, who failed to satisfy the British Government that they would refrain from carrying on trade which would be injurious to Allied war effort. Shipowners, who gave acceptable undertakings would receive a pass called "ships warrant", which would assure them of continued access to all available commercial shipping facilities under British control. Ships unable to produce ships warrants would be subject to separate enquiries, which would at least mean delay and inconvenience. The scheme, added Mr. Cross,

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1940. at 10-45 A.M. (S. T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th July, 1940.
3064

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 7 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs. each can be purchased for test purposes from the Dist. Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 16|- per cwt. Closing date 19-8-1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).
(3058)

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Udaipur.
(3050)

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(3059)

NOTICE

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION for recruitment of temporary Routine Grade Clerks will be held at Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Poona on 5th September, 1940. Applications in candidates' own handwriting (supported by copies of University Matriculation Certificate and Certificate of character), should be submitted to only one of the following officers by the 12th August, 1940, the latest:—

1. The Military Accountant General, New Delhi.
2. The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.
3. The Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore Cantt.
4. The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, Rawalpindi.
5. The Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.

2. CONDITIONS: (1) Minimum educational qualification—Matriculation examination or its equivalent. (2) Age—Between 18 and 28 years on 1st September, 1940. (3) Scale of pay—Rs. 36-2-60-2-70 plus local allowance at Rs. 10|- p. m. at stations where admissible to permanent Routine Grade Clerks. SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION: (a) English composition and a few questions on general knowledge; (b) Simple arithmetic.

3. Accepted candidate will have to remit in advance Rs. 2|- as examination fee which is not refundable.
(3039)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR OF SANITARY ENGINEERING at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, from candidates not over 45 years of age possessing a degree in Civil Engineering and preferably also a membership of one of the Chartered Institutes of Engineers. Candidates should have experience in regard to one or more of the following subjects, viz., water supplies, irrigation, drainage, general sanitation, ventilation, lighting, housing, town planning and industrial health engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who have experience in malaria engineering and in rural sanitation.

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(3052)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMSHEDJI DINSHAW MISTRY and EDULJI DINSHAW BATLIWALA, the present Trustees of the Trusts created by Edulji Cawasji Bisney of Bombay and Poona, respectively, Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property free from all encumbrances to our client Mr. Gajanan Shambhoonath Dewoolkar.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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All That piece of leasehold land, containing an area of seven hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 52 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Municipality in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North-West by land of the said Estate laid out as a service passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 52A of the said Estate leased to Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 51 of the said Estate leased to Dwarkadas Vasanji, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7335 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|492, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and are assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2883 (16A) Street No. 7.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1940.
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
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(3062)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I. C. No. 27 of 1937

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the INSURANCE ACT IV of 1938.
and
In the matter of THE HYDERABAD PIONEER ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
ISAAC SOLOMON MACMULL & Anr. ..... Petitioners.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 4th day of July, 1940, on the Petition of the abovenamed Mr. Isaac Solomon Macmull and Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody, it was ordered that the abovenamed the Hyderabad Pioneer Assurance Company, Limited, be wound up by this Honourable Court under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 And the Court Liquidator has been appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1940.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
3063

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 594 BUNDLES M. S. ROUND BARS OF 5|16, 3|8 AND 1|4 INCH BY 18 AND 36 FEET.

Under instructions from Messrs. MacKinnon MacKenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & COY will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1940, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms Great Western Building, Apollo Street, the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & Co.

GANDHI & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the vendors' shop, near Hanuman Temple, Tambakanta, by order of Sheth Mayabhai and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pavri Sons & Co. the defaulting Purchasers:—

50 Bales cotton yarn, No. 20 1|2 of Phoenix Mills Ltd., Cow Ticket, each bale of 400 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent Deposit.
GANDHI & Co.

YOU'LL WEEP AND LAUGH AND LOVE—
BUT YOU'LL LIVE THROUGH IT!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN
Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
TO-DAY AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NOTICE
TO ACCOMMODATE INCREASING CROWDS
SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW
ON SAT., SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS
DURING AUGUST
MATINEE SHOW AT 1 P.M.

NOW
A SHOW
Only for
LADIES
TO-MORROW at 1 p.m
AT
ROXY
of the film which every woman should see
HINDUSTAN'S
SAUBHAGYA
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, MISS PRADHAN, K. N. SINGH
OTHER SHOWS
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p. m.
Now in
6th Family Week

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily at 3, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
From July 31st to 2nd August
Complete Serial of 31 reels
JOHN MACK BROWN
in
FLAMING FRONTIERS
Packed with Action..Adventure ..Romance.

On The Wings of LILTING MUSIC
Comes a Thrilling Romance
5th FIFTH GREAT WEEK!
"ANDHI"
(The Tempest)
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Also LATEST WAR NEWS in Hindi.

Gala Social Premiere
TO-MORROW
At 1-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW
CIRCO'S
'Royal' Jewel No. 13
MAYA BANERJEE
In University-Classic for Both Sexes
"ANURADHA"
"ANURADHA"
At Your
MAJESTIC

BURMA EX-PREMIER RESIGNS

RANGOON, July 29.

Ba Maw, ex-Prime Minister and now leader of the Opposition, announced his resignation from the House of Representatives stating that he proposed to devote his whole time to the so-called Burma "Freedom Block" movement. Ba Maw was recently appointed "dictator" of his movement by a conference at Mandalay.

In a statement Ba Maw claimed that a Legislature was no place for the country's main action. He alleged that the Ministry's unconditional offer of support made to the Secretary of State went counter to the "war resolution" passed by a majority during the budget session in February.—A. P.

Assam Frontiermen Kidnap Eight Persons

SHILLONG, July 29.

A large number of Frontier tribesmen who visited the Assam plains for purposes of trade recently raided the village of Jinji and kidnapped eight persons. On their refusal to set the villagers free suitable punishment was meted out to them, according to an official announcement made here to-day. No trace has yet been found of the eight kidnapped persons.

In obedience to the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Assam the inhabitants of several tribal villages have surrendered 300 guns. These weapons are generally used in tribal fights.—A. P.

No Change In Dates Of Working Committee

BOMBAY, July 30.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a Press Note, says that the news emanating from Nagpur and published in to-day's morning papers regarding a change in the dates of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabah is without any foundation.

He re-asserts that there is no change in the dates of the Working Committee. The Working Committee shall meet at Nagpur on the 10th and 11th of August, 1940, as scheduled already.—United Press.

IDEALS Vs. INSTINCTS
Who won the battle?
नवयुग चित्र
NAVYUG'S Maiden Social
LAPANDAV
(Hide & Seek)
Starring:
MEENAXEE, VANMALA, WINAYAK, & BABURAO PENDHARKAR
Follow The Crowds at
NEW WEST-END
Daily: 4, 7, & 9-45 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY, 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOEL McCREA
IN
WELLS FARGO
TO-MORROW
DOROTHY LAMOUR
IN
TROPIC HOLIDAY
FRIDAY
AKIM TAMIROFF
IN
SPAWN of the NORTH

MASSES ADORE IT
CLASSES ADMIRE IT
DNYANESHWAR
PRABHAT'S Film
Biography
11th WEEK
AT
CENTRAL
MARATHI: 4, 7 p.m.
HINDI: 9-45 p.m.

Gradual Prohibition For Sind

KARACHI, July 29.

Programme for gradual prohibition in Sind will come up for consideration at the annual general meeting of the local Excise Advisory Committee convened by the District Collector Mr. D. R. C. Halford on August 6.

The programme includes discontinuing of licences for shops for country liquor, with effect from 1st April next, abolition of licences for foreign liquor for refreshment rooms in the city, and reduction in the number of hours of sale of other shops.—A. P.

EX-PREMIER OF SIND SEES GOVERNOR

Prepared To Help In Putting Out Lawlessness But Cannot Join Cabinet

KARACHI, July 29.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor invited Khan Bahadur Allabhaksh, ex-Premier, on July 27 for a frank discussion in connection with measures for the restoration of normal conditions in the Province. The interview lasted three hours. It is stated that K. B. Allahbaksh while assuring Government of his best support to all measures directed to stem the lawlessness now prevailing in the Province, expressed his inability to join the Cabinet.

The authorities have requisitioned the co-operation of Pir Pagaro, an influential Pir, to unearth the conspiracy for recent acts of lawlessness and the Pir has in return invited his disciple, Pir of Bharchundi, to assist him in the task. —A.P.

BOYCOTT OF BY-ELECTION

Sind Hindu Sabha's Mandate

KARACHI, July 29.

The General Board of the Sind Hindu Sabha has adopted a resolution appealing to all Hindus, including Congressmen to boycott the forthcoming Sind Assembly by-election caused by the murder of Mr. Hassaram Pamnani, unless the assailants of Mr. Pamnani are arrested and Government are able to restore security of life and property in the province.—United Press.

Ahmedabad District Board Demands Prohibition

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The Ahmedabad District Local Board passed a resolution to-day requesting the Bombay Government to continue prohibition if need be with the aid of the Central Government.—A. P.

LATE SIR HORMASJI C. ADENWALA

Unveiling Of Portrait At Tardeo

A meeting of Zoroastrians was held on Sunday afternoon at the Batliwala's Agiari at Tardeo, convened under the auspices of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal, to observe the death anniversary of late Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwala, Kt., O.B.E., M.V.O., who was the President of the Mandal ever since its inception.

After the Jashan ceremony was over, a gathering was held under the presidency of Dastur Kaikashru Mahiar Kutar, Dr. N. F Mogrelia, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Mandal, spoke of the services rendered by late Sir Homasji, as a co-founder and President of the Mandal, to the institution in particular and to the community in general. As an humble token of appreciation of his unique and unforgettable services the Mandal wanted to perpetuate his memory by having a portrait of his painted which was to be hung in the work class of the Mandal at Tardeo Road, and he requested the Dasturji to unveil it.

Speeches eulogising the services rendered by late Sir Hormasji were then made by Khan Saheb Manek Dadachanji, Mr. Kavasha Taleyarkhan, Bai Ruttonbai F. Pavri, and Mr. Faredoon K. Marshall.

Dasturji Kutar, in unveiling the portrait, spoke in detail about the many qualities of head and heart of late Sir Hormasji, of his generous munificence, ways of plain living and high thinking, and expressed the hope the sons of late Sir Hormasji would follow in his footsteps and continue his good work.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 A. R. Khan. 8 Keep fit. 8-10 Panditrao Nagarker. 8-30 String music. 8-35 A. R. P talk (H.). 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Mahboob Husaini. 9-15 Viyog. 9-20 Sarjan bar. 12-30 p.m. Music from the movies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 ...Ramante Tatra Devtah. 1-10 A variety. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 Marathi Literature. 4-35 Marathi Bhavgeets. 4-45 Geography. 5 Madhavrao Tarabadker. 5-20 A Nautch Dhun. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Mahboob Husaini. 5-47 R. H. Marathe. 5-50 A Gaulan geet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Lalita Venkatram. 6-30 Songs from woman. 6-40 Panditrao Nagarker. 7 Kab aur kaise. 4. 7-15 Bai Sundra Bai. 7-30 Madhavrao Tarabadker. 7-45 The Air Sextet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 The Air Bhajan Mandali. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-(?) Sundra Bai. 10-10 Duets from the movies. 10-20 Madhavrao Tarabadker.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bai Sundra Bai. 7-45 Y. I. Music party. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 K. L. Saigal. 8-50 Gujarati geets. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Mukerjee and Chatterjee. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Geets. 5-30 Vilayat Khan. 5-50 Aziz. 6-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-25 G. A. Khan. 6-45 J. S. Chowdhury. 7 What makes them laugh. 3. 7-15 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 7-45 Nasir Khan. 8 Munni. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 10-30 Persian music.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-45 News in Bengali 5-50 Krishna Kumar Kar. 6 News in English. 6-5 Tarapada Lahiri 6-20 Binapani Mukerjee I. 6-40 Chhal maat. 6-50 Pancharaga. 4. 7-30 Maan. 8 Juddhe Shanti. 8-20 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 9 Photography during the monsoon! 10 The mist of the years.

TESTS OF LATEST MODELS OF RECEIVERS

Tests on the performance of 1940 model radio receivers have been carried out by the research section of All-India Radio; and particulars of cheap receivers costing less than Rs. 100 each, in India, have been collected.

'WHAT ARMY EXPANSION MEANS.'

NEW DELHI: July 30.

Major-Gen. G. N. Molesworth, Director of Military Operations, India, will broadcast a talk on "What Army Expansion Means" on August 2 at 8-30 p.m. from the Simla Studio of All-India Radio, Delhi.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL FROM JULY 1.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	*(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-0

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

Dear Sir,
In reply to your query.. OF COURSE I DID!

For sparkling white teeth, healthy gums, a fresh cool mouth, use Macleans. It quickly removes stains, whitens and polishes the enamel—and it is economical in use.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

40

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 29

Wheat, Seeds and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 29 30
Wheat Malwi Rs. 26 27
Wheat Pissi Rs. 24 25
Gram Rs. 29 30
Moog (Green) Rs. 30 31
Moog (Black) Rs. 22 23
Dhana Rs. 40 42
Cottonseeds Rs. 16 17
Ajavan Rs. 19 20
Linseeds Bold Brown Rs. 29 31
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 84 85
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 76 79
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 198/12
Nazarana Rs. 9/8
Gali Farack Rs. 7/8
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 98 srs. Rs. 12
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 98 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 10
Rs. 3/4
Shares :—
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Rs. 34
100 Hukumchand Mills Rs. 145
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy Rs. 67
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy Rs. 98
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd Rs. 25
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs 65
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 120
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 30
Bullion :—
Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 43
Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 63

Higher Cost Of Living For Working Class

During the month ended July 15, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 113—two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by 3 pts to 127.

In June the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July, 1927, equal to 100, was 80—three points higher than in the previous month. The index number for food articles rose by three pts. to 73.

In June the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 76—one point higher than in the previous month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 71.

THE RULES OF HEALTH are few and simple

Excuse me— Inner Cleanliness comes first!

13

Small Southern Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

TRADE AND LOCAL BUYING

Operators Await Loan Clarification

Bombay, July 30

On Monday, the New York cotton market was quiet pending the clarification of Loan and European developments.

There was small hedge and southern selling which was absorbed by trade and local buying. The market was dull and featureless. There was nothing in the news to influence the course of prices.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service cables that business is slightly lower; and commodities prices are slightly easier and American cloth market still continues dull. At present weather for the American cotton crop is best and Brazilian cotton prices are still very low. The market is awaiting loan rate and in view of war developments apparently expecting rate somewhat above last year.

It will be seen from the above cable general business in the United States is lower and the recent conference of American countries has adopted a resolution to support prices of raw of produce by granting state loans. It is true that such move will have desired effect and it will create an artificial state. Thus there will be little chance for any marked rise in prices as whenever, there is found shortage of supplies, Government stocks will be offered. Thus the fear of Government intervention will discourage any aggressive movement in future and operators will have to content by accepting small and moderate profits whenever they accrue.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening New York October was 4 points down at 9.35 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and October advanced to 9.40 which was the highest rate reached during the early part of afternoon. Towards the close there was scattered selling and the session closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down 7/8 staple at 10.16 and 15/16 inch staple at 10.36c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 7.16. The market was thin and with hedging of outside growths and reports of favourable weather in America the market was sagging. Later on there was trade calling and professional support. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 7.81d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was irregular and Uppers futures closed 1 to 9 points down but Giza futures gained 2 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (1-3 p.m.) ..... 9.40+01
New York October lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 9.35—04
Liverpool October highest ..... 7.17—01
Liverpool October lowest ..... 7.10—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Spot house selling offset small trade demand.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 29

October	9.36—03
December	9.23—03
January	9.13—03
March	9.02—01
May	8.83—03
July	8.64—03
Middling Spot	10.36—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 29

October	9.40—02
December	9.26—03
January	9.15—03
Middling Spot	10.30

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 29
11 a.m. ranges Noon call

October	9.39/9.39	9.38
December	9.24/9.24	9.25
March	9.03/9.03	9.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 29

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 29

July	7.48—02
August	7.34—02
September	7.24—02
October	7.16—02
November	7.08
December	6.98+01
January	6.93+01
February	6.89+01
March	6.85+01
April	6.81+01
May	6.77+01
June	6.73+02
July	6.69+02
Middling Spot	7.81—14
	11 a.m. quotations
July	7.16
Octobe.	6.90

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 30

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.86 3/4 at New York. London Spot silver was 3/16d at 22 9/16d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 22 1/8d. Bears covered and offerings were limited. Business was small and the market was quietly steady. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 59-8-5 and forward parity was Rs. 58-8-9. In the local market there was little business and prices failed to show any important change.

Later on the market was easier with increased selling. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 41 11 9
Shrawan	41 11 3

SILVER

Ready	62 15 0
Shrawan	62 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 29

Spot	22 9/16
Forward	22 1/8

LONDON GOLD
London, July 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0
Shrawan	63 0 0

ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECASTS

Improving Accuracy

The question of improving the accuracy of the official cotton forecasts has been receiving the close attention of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for several years. One of the means adopted has been to subject the all-India cotton forecasts of each season to a comprehensive post-mortem examination in the light of the information available at the close of the season. The results of such examination for the season 1938-39 are contained in a report just issued.

According to the report the Commercial crop of 1938-39 is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 6,051,000 bales whilst the figure forecasted in April 1939 was 5,120,000 bales. The forecast estimate was thus lower by 15 per cent on the basis of the actual crop as arrived at by the Committee. This is accounted for by the observed underestimation in the forecasts of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Bombay Province, Madras Province, Central India and Rajputana.

With a view to rectifying the sources of errors revealed by the post-mortem examinations, the forecasting authorities of the Provinces and States concerned have been requested to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations made in the Final Report on the Bombay Cotton Forecasts Improvement Scheme and endorsed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

American Weekly Cotton Statistics

(IN 1,000'S)

New York, July 25

		Season	This Season to-date	week	1938-39
Total in sight (excluding linters)		13,859	58		9,725
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)		8,171	106		6,583
Exports from U. S. Ports		6,430	43		3,552
Of which to Japan		950	18		903
Of which to China		412	—		97
Of which to Great Britain		2,017	3		477
Of which to Germany		30	—		473
Stock at U S Ports		—	2,469		—
Stock at U S interior towns		—	1,976		—
World's visible supply		—	—		—
Of which American cotton		—	—		—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)		—	—		10,489
Receipt at U S Ports		7,761	22		4,125

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (IN 1,000'S)

Total forwarded	3,170	55	2,631
East Indian forwarded	416	7	457

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30

For the first time after recent activity the local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. There were some reports of a possible invasion on Britain which discouraged buyers and the market found only routine business.

In response to a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 198 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 196/8 and improved to Rs. 197/8. The market was very steady.

Later on there was increased activity and Broach A/M delivery after advancing to Rs. 193/8 declined to Rs. 195/8. The market again steadied at Rs. 197 but again eased off to Rs. 195/12. The market was hesitant. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 pts and in the local market Broach A/M delivery improved to Rs. 197. Later Liverpool was 3 pts. down and prices reacted to Rs. 196/8 for Broach. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

F G M G Broach July/August ..... Rs. 179/8
F G M G Broach April/May ..... Rs. 196/8
FINE M G OOMRA :—
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jany ..... Rs. 175/0
F G M G BENGAL :—
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jany Rs.143/12

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 30

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		150	147	144	141
M G Punjab		150	147	144	141
M G Rajputana		157	154	151	148
M G Oomra No. 3	180	178	175	172	
M G C P No. 1	192	190	187	184	
M G C P No. 2	184	182	179	175	
M G Broach No. 2		186	184	182	179
M G Punjab-American		223	221	219	216
M G Surat		238	236	234	231
M G Rajpipla		232	230	228	225
M G Navsari		245	243	241	238

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 30

Bengal Fine	142-45
C P. 1	181-84
C. P. 2	173-74
Berar	172-74
Khandesh	170-72
Jalna/Sailu	170-72
Ahmednagar	170-72
Broach	182 84

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 30

	Rs.		
Wheat September	0	3	6
Wheat January	0	8	0
Wheat May	0	11	0
Groundnut August	0	8	0
Groundnut February	4	12	0
Castorseed September	3	0	0
Cottonseed September	1	0	0
Silver Shrawan	1	10	0
Gold Shrawan	0	11	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 30

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	2 days. This year	Last year
Khandesh	55,579	38,758
Central India	109,361	225,209
Barsi and Nagar	114,118	93,877
Hyderabad/Gaorani	47,970	4,474
Berar	318,618	162,718
Central Provinces	76,962	38,218
Total Oomras	722,608	563,254
Dholeras	89,297	276,956
N W Provinces	26,079	9,918
Rajputana	35,228	80,242
Sind-Punjab	369,765	333,505
Broach	408,546	414,944
Coompta and Dharwar	50,588	150,682
Westerns-Northerns	193 36,649	96 527
Cocanada	86	98
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,392	2,637
Total	193 1 740.238	1,928,757
Arrived by road to 25th July 1940	339,387	

LONDON SEEDS
London, July 29

Rozario Santa Fe	not quoted
Barletta Russo July quoted	35/6
South Australian shipment f.o.b. parcels Aug/Sept quoted	26/9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 30

Steel shares witnessed narrow movements to-day and closed slightly easier. Tata Deferreds were dealt at 1825 at the opening. After a slight recession to 1822-8, they were again quoted at 1825 but subsequently, they eased down to 1812-8. The Ordinaries, which opened at 348, reported a fair amount of business around 347 and, towards the close, were a little lower at 345-8 Conditions in Textiles shares remained steady with Bombay Dyeings quoting at 905. Indian Irons kept practically unchanged at 26-6.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1825) 1822-8 1825 1812-8
Tata Ordinaries (349-8) 348 348-8 346-8 347 345-8

Tata Ordinary 345/8; Tata Deferred 1812/8; Indian Iron 26/6; Bombay Dyeing 905; Century 253/12; Central India 251/4; Kohinoor 345; Associated Cement 113; Bombay Burma 527/8; Scindia Steam 19/5; Tata Hydro 160/10, Reserve Bank 101; Imperial Bank F P 1455; Central Bank 34/12; Bank of India 132/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electrics Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows :—

30th Week (ended July 29th)

1938	14,485,000
1939	13,304,800
1940	15,446,500
Total for 30 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1938	428,923,200
1939	404,195,500
1940	418,838,820

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 30th July 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,55,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/12/6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/12/3 allotted approximately 60 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/15/0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 6th August 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th August 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 26th July 1940, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,70,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, July 30

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :
Shipment September Rs. 8-8-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 15-0-0 to 15-3-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-4-0 to 15-12-0
Tone : Quiet.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay : July 30.

The local Linseed and Wheat Market was quietly steady at the start but later on there was scattered selling and prices ruled easy. The market feeling was of a mixed nature and quotations were as under :—

Linseed September	5 5 0
Linseed May	5 15 0
Wheat September	3 15 3
Wheat January	4 2 0
Wheat May	4 4 0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay : July 30.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	39	0	0
Highest	39	0	0
Lowest	38	2	0
Closing	38	2	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	30	6	0
Lowest	29	10	0
Closing	29	11	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	26	2	0
Highest	26	2	0
Lowest	25	8	6
Closing	25	11	6
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	32	10	0
Highest	32	10	6
Lowest	31	15	0
Closing	31	15	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	39	8	0
Highest	39	8	0
Lowest	39	4	0
Closing	39	4	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	23	6	0
Highest	23	7	6
Lowest	23	2	0
Closing	23	4	3

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 327 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 220 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 118 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 29

Broach J/A highest 186 lowest 182 1/2 closing 183 1/4

Broach A/M highest 201 lowest 197 1/2 closing 198 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 178 1/4 lowest 175 1/4 closing 176 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 145 1/2 lowest 142 closing 142 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 29

UPPERS :—	
Spot	11.46—09
July	11.03—01
October	10.55—03
December	10.45—03
January	10.20—07
March	9.98—09
May	9.91—09
GIZA NO. 2 :—	
Spot	11.03—08
July	10.80+18
October	10.42+03
November	10.42+03
January	10.22+02
March	10.07+02
May	9.99+02

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 29-7-40	7769000	4163000
Receipts yesterday 29-7-40	5000	27000
Export to date 29-7-40	6432000	3568000
Stock at Ports 26-7-40	2459000	2029000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-40	1976000	2432000
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-40	.....	658000
Visible Supply 26-7-40	.....	4871000
Quantity in sight 26-7-40	13859000	9725000
Quantity out of sight 26-7-40	.....	10489000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 95-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 96-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 90-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 104
4 per cent 1943 Bond 104-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 101-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/69 Loan 108-10
5 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 100-10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 89-8

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-50 Loan ... 109 8
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 107-4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 102
4 per cent M Deb. 1947 101
5 per cent M Deb 1959 109
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 107
6 per cent K P T 1956 116

Tone :—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 30

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 30th January

LONDON :—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 30th January
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 30th January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328

PARIS :—

Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN :—

Bank' selling T T 84 5/8 nominal
Bank's buying T T 79 5/8 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 78 7/8 nominal

JAVA :—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 24

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 167 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 30th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 1/8 30th inst.
New York London 3.85 1/2 29th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 29th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 29th inst.
London Switzerland 17.70/80 29th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 29th inst.
London Japan 1/3 1/16 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 27th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/8 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/8 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 27th inst
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone :—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 29

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	110 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	39/4 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14 3/4
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49 1/2
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	41
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	34
Electric Bond and Share Com	5 5/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	60 1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
Amr Tel and Tel	159 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	175
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	28 1/2
New York Central R R	11 3/4
Great Northern Pfd	23
Union Pacific	82
Chesapeake and Ohio	37 1/2
Australia 5 per cent 1955	47
United States Steel	52 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	79
Crucible Steel	29 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/2
Republic Steel	17 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	23
U S Smelting	48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 1/4
Chrysler Motors	70 1/2
General Motors	44 1/2
Socony	8 1/2
Standard Oil of N J	34 1/2
Texas Corporation	38 3/4
National City Bank of New York	24 1/4
Standard Brands	8
Consolidated Oil	6 1/8

Turnover 260,000 shares.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 29

T T London on :—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	37.70
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.70/17.80
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 29

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£72 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£99 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 5/8
Victory Bonds	£109 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. London Reg.	£68 ex div.
National Bank of India	£26

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay, July 30

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	82	0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy		82	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy		87	0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		15	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt		13	12 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : July 30.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 56
Copper Sheets	Rs. 66

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Selling

Bombay, July 30

The local share bazar was fairly quiet with scattered selling. Business was restricted and there was more disposition to await European developments.

Local produce markets were also quiet and naturally there was more disposition to be cautious and in the absence of any important business, share prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

On Monday, the Wall Street market worked up a modest rally with activity broadening with Steels responding to the highest figure of capacity published by the Iron and Steel Institute since December 1939. However the market reverted to sluggishness around the best levels and closed steady. U. S. Steel shares gained 1 5/8 at 52 5/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/2 up at 19 1/4 dollars.

In the local market cotton mill shares were quietly steady with Bombay Dyeings placed at Rs. 910. Century shares declined Rs. 5 at Rs. 255. Nagpurs closed at Rs. 252 and Kohinoors were unchanged at Rs. 345.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 30

Bombay Dyeing (907/8) 905 910 Aug. 915 920 917/8
Century (260) 259 260 256 255 Aug 261 260 258 257
Central India (255) 254 252 Aug 254 255 253 252
Kohinoor (345) 344 346 345 Aug 348 345 348 350
New Great (312) 312
Simplex (90) 90
Swadeshi (222) 222 Aug 223
Associated Cement (113/8) 113/8 114 113 Aug 113
T Steel Defd (1835) 1830 1842/8 1835 1820 1821/4 Aug 1835 1840 1850 1842/8 1840 1830 1825
T Steel Ord (349) 350 349 347/8 348 347 Aug 350 351 350 349 348 349 348 347/8
Bellapur (203) 200 201 Aug 200 201 200
B Burma (530) 533/12 532/8 535 531/4 530 Aug 535 532/8 536/4 355 531/4

Associated Cement shares also fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel Defds. after advancing to Rs. 1842/8 declined to Rs. 1821/4 and ordinary shares closed at Rs. 350. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 530.

Government Securities ruled steady and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 90/4. Bank shares were fairly steady with a limited business. Hydro Electric shares remained neglected. Scindia shares closed at Rs. 19/5 and B. B. Petrols were quoted at Rs. 3-11-9.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 30.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	265	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	910	0
100	Century	255	0
100	Central India	252	0
100	Colaba	132	0
100	Coorla	93	12
250	David	345	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	6 3
100	Finlay	130	0
100	Gokak	182	8
1000	Hindustan	1920	0
100	Indore	37	0
100	Khatau	120	0
100	Kohinoor	345	0
250	Laxmi	482	8
100	Morarji	175	0
50	Model	58	0
50	Mysore	105	0
200	New Great	314	0
100	Oosmanshahi	55	8

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York: July 30.

Previous closing	9.36
To-day's opening	9.38
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	9.40
Difference	+4

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940 ..... Rs. 180
Broach April/May 1941 ..... Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool: July 30.

Previous closing	7.16
To-day's opening	7.22
Difference	+6
To-day's closing	7.21
Difference	+5

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 30.

New York cotton displayed moderate activity but the lack of constructive news at home restrained enterprise with consequent restricted movements. Trading in October began at 9.38, i. e. 2 points higher than the last close. Prices advanced on steadier over seas cables and scattered trade and local support with October improving to 9.40.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July Old (9.35/35) 9.38/38
October (9.23/23) 9.24/24
March (9.00/8.99) Unquoted

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London: July 30.

Castorseeds July/August (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee August (£33) £33
Lightning August (£30) £30

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/2d paid and value) 12 5/8d buyers
Forward October/December (12 3/16d paid and value) 12 3/8d paid and value

METALS.

Tin (£267 3/4 buyers; £268 sellers. Steadier) £268 buyers; £268 3/4 sellers. Steadier.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) 123 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 30.

Previous closing 3.86 3/4
To-day's opening 3.86 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 30.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: July 30.

T T London on Paris not quoted

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: July 30.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 44 1/4) dol 44 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19) dol 19 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/4) dol 53
U S Steel Preference (Unquoted) Unquoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: July 30.

The following cable was received from London:—

Speculators sold. Poor support. Business small.

LONDON SILVER

London: July 30.

Spot (22 9/16d) 22 3/8d —3/16
Forward (22 1/8d) 22 1/16d —1/16

LONDON GOLD

London: July 30.

Gold Bars Fine per Ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 30.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/4 to 0-4 1/8) 0-3 3/4 to 0-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 5/8 to 1-3 1/8) 1-2 9/16 to 1-3 1/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: July 30.

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: July 30.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £91 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: July 30.

The London Stock Exchange was mainly easier.

INDIAN LOANS

London: July 30.

3 per cent Indian Stocks (£96) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1950/55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1958/68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stocks 1948/53 (£104) £104
5 per cent Indian Stocks 1942/47 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stocks 1954/58 (£100) £100

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1958/68 (£102) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 7/8) £72 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£110 5/8) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
New War Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/4) £109 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (9-0) 9-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33-3) 33-0
Hydro Electric (No dealings) No dealings
Electric Music Industry (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (15-6) 15-6
Imperial Chemicals (25-0) 24-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (54-3) 54-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£31) £36
Dundee Rubber (27-0) 26-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (20-6) 19-9
Ford Motors (15-1 1/2) 15-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£38) £38
British American Tobacco Ordinary (76-1 1/2) 72-6
Carreas 'A' (£4 1/8) £4 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (90-0 ex-div) 87-6
P and O Def (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (56-0) 56-0
Bredfords Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (27) 26-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-9 ex-div) 26-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (13-6) 13-3
Inter Nickel Ordinary (No dealings) No dealings
Indian Iron (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (13-9) 13-9
Donaro Tea (25-0) 26-3
Empire of India (17-0) 17-6

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-3) 15-6
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-0) 23-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (22-6) 22-6
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6
Rio Tintos (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
East Rand Properties (32-6) 32-6
Rand Mines (£5 3/4) £5 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 1/4) £12
Associated Portland Cement (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (56-3) 57-6
Sub Nigel (£7 5/8) £7 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (18-1 1/2) 17-6
Union Corporation (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 20-7 1/2
Anglo India (30-7 1/2) 26-3
Burma Oil (45-7 1/2) 41-3
Mexican Eagle (3-6) 3-6
Shell Transport (33-9) 31-3
Royal Dutch (No dealings) No dealings

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 ex-div) £28
London Midland Ordinary (£12 3/4) £12
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£10 3/4) £10 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £113
London Transport 'C' (£29 1/2 ex-div) £30

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 30

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Onoe Maru of 3958 reg tons, Captain S Hukazawa arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton and scrap iron.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Hakusan Maru of 6271 reg tons, Captain T Takahata sailed for Yokohama with passengers, cotton and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Penang Maru of 3230 reg tons, Captain K Katayama sailed for Osaka with passengers cotton and general cargo.

IMPORTS

3980 bags copra; 2580 bags cocoanuts; 2445 bundles coir yarn; 332 bundles coir rope; 35 cases cone yarn; 50 cases cashew kernals; 62 cases coffee; 105 bags betelnuts; 50 pkgs vegetables.

EXPORTS

Bombay: July 30.

325 bls cotton twist waste Champaklal and Co; 2250 bls raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 15 bls cotton pcegoods Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 900 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 400 bls raw cotton A Khimji and Co; 1325 bls raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 100 bls raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 400 bls raw cotton V Morarjee; 1800 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 104 bls cotton pcegoods W H Brady and Co Ltd; 10 bls ctn twist waste Barot Bros and Co; 20 bls ctn pcegoods The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd; 10 bls cotton pcegoods The Century Spg and Mfg Co Ltd; 10 bls ctn pcegoods The K M Spg and Wvg Co Ltd; 53 bls ctn grey yarn E Noordin and Co; 10 bls ctn pcegoods S R Pusalkar and Co; 600 bls raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 1800 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bls raw cotton M Amersey and Co; 1200 tins vegetable products H Abdeali; 256 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 200 bls raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 200 bls raw cotton M S Kaisha Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 1300 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 200 bls raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 638 bags crushed bones J J Rahimtoola and Co; 755 bags crushed bones Luckson and Co; 209 bls raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 1333 bags grdnut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 1000 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 300 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton R Kanjee and Co; 400 bls raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 79 bls clean cotton rags Chamanlal Sarabhai and Co; 41 bls cotton twist waste M Narotamdas and Co; 15 bls cotton twist waste Jani and Co; 10 bls cotton pcegoods Chinoobhai and Bros; 40 bls raw wool C Lister and Co; 20 bls cotton pcegoods The Tata Mills Ltd; 106 bls raw wool Vijaysingh and Co; 200 bls raw cotton The Nisho Co Ltd; 140 bls raw cotton N Rajaram and Co; 175 bls cotton twist waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 253 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 91 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 51 bls cotton grey yarn The B'bay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd; 100 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 70 bls cotton pcegoods Ralli Bros Ltd; 100 bags cummin seed S M Rajgor and Co.

"RED-TAPE-BOUND" INDEPENDENCE

Goswami's Warning Against Status Of Egyptian Variety

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Mr. T. C Goswami, Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly has issued a statement to the Press supporting the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, and criticising the attitude of the Government of India

Referring to the demand for the declaration of independence, Mr. Goswami adds: "At the same time independence sent red-tape-bound straight from Downing Street may be illusory and fraught with the danger of self-complacency, leading to woeful disillusionment. Egypt and Nepal were declared Independent States. We know what their independence has come to mean." In conclusion he has criticised the proposed Extension of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

INSURANCE & CHIEF AGENCIES

A spirited caution to the Legislature to watch its step in the matter of insurance legislation was uttered by Mr. N. M. Jalundhwala, presiding over the annual general meeting of the All-India (Life) Chief Agents' Association.

Chief Agents of Life Insurance Companies from all over India were present. Mr. J. C. Ghosh Dastider was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. A. H. Kulkarni was elected Secretary. An influential Standing Committee was formed, which includes Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the Karachi leader.

Referring to official influence in life insurance business, Mr. Jalundhwala said that despite its several obvious drawbacks, the Insurance Act of 1938 had come to be accepted as a limit of healthy official control. Beyond that, he was sure, there could be no interference without grave risk to the entire structure and growth of the magnificent life insurance edifice that had been built up with the labours of over half-a-century.

But some people could never be happy unless they were engaged in some kind of agitation or another. No other interpretation could be placed on the conduct of those who were now engaged in an insidious and largely a whispering campaign against the Chief Agency system.

During the weeks and months that the Insurance Act was on the legislative anvil—in committees and in the two Houses of the central legislature—this question of chief agencies was discussed in its fullest details and in all its bearings; and Government and the legislature alike came to the deliberate decision that the system ought not to be interfered with.

There was wisdom as well as foresight in that decision. For the position that life insurance occupies to-day in the economic structure of the nation, thanks are mainly due to the chief agency system. It was the chief agencies that gave many a new life office a start and a footing; it is chief agencies, again, that still account for the continued prosperity of several life offices.

It could truthfully be said that, but for the chief agency system, life insurance would not have achieved half its present popularity in this country. There is still a vast amount of field work to do before life insurance in India occupies the place as it does in other modern countries. And yet, there were self-appointed public benefactors who suggest the killing of this goose that lays the golden eggs.

KEEPING DOWN EXPENSE RATIO.

Not in procuring business only, the chief agency system, Mr. Jalundhwala claimed, was responsible for keeping down the expense ratio of life insurance business. This, he said, was no mere rhetorical claim. It could be proved by the books of nine out of every ten life offices in this country. It was an open secret in business circles that a branch office cost an insurance company more than a chief agency. More, by a large margin. And no branch office could guarantee business as a chief agency does and is compelled to do.

Logic, said Mr. Jalundhwala, could at least be understood if not always accepted or appreciated. But the detractors of the chief agency system were not prepared to be logical. While they canvassed for either the abolition of chief agencies or a restriction on chief agency remuneration, they were not prepared to face the logical corollaries of their demand, namely, a limitation of branch office expenses and of the total expense ratio of life insurance companies themselves!

This incongruities in the attitude of these crusaders of life insurance economy should be enough to show that it is not altogether a holy banner that they seek to raise.

Mr. Jalundhwala, therefore, appealed to the public and the Government alike not to be misled by interested propaganda although it may emanate from sources whom power and influence give the false appearance of acumen and authority to speak on the subject.

MESSAGE RATE SCHEME SHELVED FOR A YEAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

I understand with reference to Government's proposal to introduce the message rate system for telephones in certain centres, the scheme cannot come into effect for another year.

It is explained that sufficient notice has to be given to the present subscribers and time is also required for getting necessary meters from abroad.

Government's intention is to adopt the scheme at first as an experimental measure in selected centres and watch the results before extending the scheme to other areas.

For Mayors' Conference

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, M.L.A., Mayor of Calcutta, accompanied by Mr. Bhaskar Mukherji, Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation, left this evening for Madras in order to attend the All-India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors' Conference to be held on August 1 and 2.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Conviction Under Lighting Rules

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Police Court convicted and sentenced under Lighting Rules one Shivram to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment, to-day.

2 CONVICTED OF BREACH OF LIGHTING RULES

Vishnoo Prasad Joshi was arrested by the Maharbouri police last night under the Light Restriction Rules. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7 or, in default, to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Police Court.

The Lamington Road Police produced before the Magistrate one Rasiklal Prabhashankar who was also arrested last night for a similar offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 7 and in addition one day's S. I.

SHANTILAL AND MAGANLAL ARRESTED AND RS. 600 AND CHITS SEIZED

Armed with Special Powers under the Anti-Gambling Act, Deputy-Inspector, S. B. Sawant raided a room at Bhoiwada 3rd Lane and arrested Shantilal Raichand and Maganlal Mulji, on charges of Sutta and "Teji Mandi" gambling.

A sum of Rs. 591-13-3, a number of chits said to be showing Sutta and "Teji Mandi" transactions and other implements were seized by the police.

The accused were subsequently released on bail.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH VERDICT ON DOCK LABOURER.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death by fracture of skull due to his having been accidentally knocked down by a down train at Sandhurst Road Station while trespassing across the railway tracks on Monday evening at the inquest held on the body of Polha Kaka, a dock labourer and a resident of Mastan Tank, Bombay, to-day.

Arrested After 7 Years

Abdul Rahiman Amin alias Mahomed Abdul Rahiman Amin, who was wanted by the City Police for the last seven years in connection with a case of alleged cheating in respect of Rs. 55,000/- was arrested yesterday at DeLisle Road.

The accused is alleged to have cheated a rich Parsi landlord and businessman of Aden between 1931 and 1933 and then absconded. The police also alleged that the accused cheated several persons in the city.

Accused was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

"No Section To Punish People Offering Bribe,"

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Ardeshir Khudadad Kohinuri, a tea-shop-keeper, stood charged with having attempted to bribe a Deputy-Commissioner of the City Police.

There was no separate section in the Penal Code, the Magistrate remarked, for punishing offenders, who offered bribes.

The accused was therefore acquitted.

Babu Rama was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. R. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, to-day on charges of theft of cash and ornaments, as a domestic servant.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT MURDER

Accused Gets 5 Years

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia)

King Emperor v. Mahomed Salim Abdul Khalil.

The accused and the complainant one Mohomed Sheroo were friends, but they quarrelled one day in connection with their gaming losses. Later on in the course of the same day the complainant assaulted the accused for which he was punished with two weeks' imprisonment. After his release the complainant was engaged as an assistant to the cook in the Khoja Jamatkhana, but the accused was not taken up. Enraged at this and seeing the complainant before him, a quarrel ensued in the course of which the accused stabbed the complainant.

The Jury by a verdict of 6: 3 found the accused guilty of the offence of attempting to commit murder under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. His Lordship agreed with the finding of the majority and sentenced the accused to suffer 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. R. Jani instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. N. K. Petigara, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. P. N. Daruwalla defended the accused.

RAJKOT, July 30.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, it is understood, has been invited to tour Kathiawar, in November.—A. P.

Weather Report

POONA: July 30.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	76	0.5	39.8	−2.7
Calcutta	90	79	0.1	18.3	−5.7
Cuttack	82	79	0.3	37.8	+16.3
Ranchi	84	74	0.1	24.9	−4.8
Gorakhpur	92	77	0.2	12.7	−7.6
Benares	92	79	0.3	14.5	−1.6
Allahabad	93	81	0.1	7.1	.....
Cawnpore	97	81	0.1	5.3	−8.3
Lucknow	92	79	0.0	9.3	−6.3
Jhansi	94	76	1.0	12.0	−3.4
Agra	95	78	1.1	4.4	−6.8
Bareilly	88	76	1.2	21.8	+3.7
Dehra Dun	77	73	2.5	33.7	+0.3
Delhi	82	76	2.5	8.2	−2.1
Ambala	84	77	0.6	17.4	+6.7
Ludhiana	89	76	T	13.0	+2.5
Lahore	103	83	0.0	4.3	−2.7
Sialkot	94	80	0.0	11.3	+1.2
Rawalpindi	102	70	1.3	11.1	+1.5
Lyallpur	105	82	0.0	1.3	−2.8
Multan	109	88	0.0	1.9	−0.7
Srinagar	92	71	0.0	3.9	+0.2
Peshawar	106	82	0.0	1.3	−0.3
Dehra I. Khan	109	83	0.0	2.3	−0.5
Fort Sandeman	102	75	0.0	2.9	+0.2
Quetta	96	69	0.0	0.5	.....
Rangoon	86	76	0.3	44.7	+5.8
Khandwa	80	74	0.5	23.1	+9.3
Jubbulpore	87	77	0.7	21.7	−3.2
Nagpur	88	77	T	41.7	+19.3
BOMBAY	86	75	1.3	49.5	+7.5
Ratnagiri	80	75	1.0	57.2	−3.9
Ahmednagar	85	72	0.1	11.7	+3.2
Poona	80	71	0.3	8.3	−3.2
Sholapur	90	70	0.0	5.5	−3.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	71	0.9	10.7	.....
Bangalore	82	76	0.5	6.2	+0.6
Mysore	80	76	0.0	8.2	+0.7
Calicut	83	75	0.1	69.4	+5.9
Madras	95	80	0.0	5.0	−0.7
Shillong	76	65	0.1	25.2	−4.3
Darjeeling	66	57	3.4	51.8	−6.8
Simla	65	59	0.8	21.3	−1.1
Pachmarhi	75	70	T	48.3	+15.7
Kodaikanal	63	53	0.0	8.9	.....
Colombo	83	75	0.1	11.1	−1.9
Jacobabad	108	84	0.0	0.1	−1.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	81	0.0	1.6	−1.6
Karachi	87	81	0.0	2.5	−1.2
Jaipur	87	77	0.1	8.4	−1.6
Ajmer	91	78	0.3	7.0	−1.6
Deesa	92	79	T	10.2	−1.0
Rajkot	90	77	0.0	9.0	−6.2
Ahmedabad	90	79	0.0	5.7	−9.8
Bhopal	84	74	1.3	26.5	.....
Akola	82	63	0.3	20.2	+5.8
Amraoti	83	75	0.0	35.4	+20.1
Indore	82	73	0.1	24.2	+8.9
Marmagoa	81	75	0.2	57.9	−2.2
Malegaon	87	74	0.0	6.4	−2.6
Mussoorie	65	59	1.5	45.7	+14.7
Mahableshwar	65	62	7.1	136.8	−10.0
Baroda	82	77	T	10.9	.....
Bahawalpur	107	88	0.0	2.3	−0.3
Belgaum	76	69	0.3	30.0	+5.2
Murree	75	59	0.8	21.0	+5.7
Cherrapunji	69	65	2.6	155.3	−36.9
Bijapur	88	73	0.0	4.3	−1.1
Dalhousie	70	61	0.2	25.1	−2.4
Khandalla	...	...	7.3	108.3	.....
Mount Abu	79	66	0.2	9.8	−15.6
Ootacamund	62	53	T	15.1	.....
Jodhpur	99	79	0.7	3.6	−1.4
Gwalior	94	75	0.7	0.0	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

MONSOON IS STRONG AND ACTIVE

POONA: July 30.

Monsoon has been strong in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Hyderabad and active in Assam, Rajputana, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar. Fairly widespread rain occurred in East Central Provinces, local rain in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces and Berar, while a few showers are reported from Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

Forecast until the evening of July 31:—Monsoon will be strong in Assam, North Bengal, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and active in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India and Konkan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30-7-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.4 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees 0.8 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 260 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.32 inches

Total rainfall during the month 19.61 inches

Total rainfall during the year 50.96 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-7-40.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ATTEMPTS AT MINISTRY-MAKING IN ORISSA

Ex-Premier Blames "Unparliamentary Practice" Of Governor

POONA, July 29.

"Ministry-making in Orissa is now over", says Mr. Bishwanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa in the course of a press statement.

He says, "The Governor invited Pandit Godavaris Misra and the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote on July 16, and they met and discussed the possibilities of forming a Ministry on the same evening. Communique of 24th states that His Excellency was informed on the morning of 16th, "that there was prospect of the formation of a coalition", and he "accordingly invited the two leaders." This assumes that His Excellency, like the people in Orissa knew nothing about this till the 16th morning. Pandit Godavaris interviewed him about the first week of June without my knowledge. On our enquiry he has given us his version. The public has a right to have an account of this interview from His Excellency."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

After narrating the past activities of Pandit Misra, Mr. Das continues: Clear it is therefore, that he was a member of the Congress Party till he was expelled on the 18th. Before Pandit Godavaris was recognised and dubbed as a party leader, for invitation to discuss the formation of a Ministry, Parliamentary practice claims, that His Excellency should have called for his open profession of his transformation and severence from my party. I claim that it is unconstitutional to call, and more so to recognise him as a leader of a party in the Assembly when 33 members (and 34 including the one in jail) out of 37 Congress M.L.A.'s (out of a total strength of 60) have condemned his action, and I have expelled him from the Congress Party for his act of gross indiscipline.

The Communique issued by His Excellency on the 24th still states that "conversations have not yet been resumed." In this connection it is fair that I should state that some members of my party were subjected to severe temptations. —A. P.

Import Of Cotton From Egypt And Sudan

SIMLA, July 29.

A notification in a Gazette of India (extraordinary) to-day cancels a notification issued on July 27 by which the open general licence giving general permission for the import of cotton, raw, from Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was cancelled. The open general licence in respect of these territories continues to hold good.

Another notification in the same Gazette of India (extraordinary) makes certain amendment to the open general licence No. 2 under Import Trade Control. The amendment among other things gives general permission for imports from Canada and Newfoundland of goods except jams etc., proprietary and patent medicines, rubber goods, stationery and motor vehicles. The amended open general licence gives general permission to all persons to import until further notice.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: July 30.

Government Securities in the local Stock Exchange remained steady. Among Miscellaneous shares Engineerings were quiet and Cotton Mills remained steady, while Planting shares did not meet with much response.

Exchange transactions from 12 noon of 29th to 12 noon of 30th inst. were:—

Bank of Mysore 280 cd; Palai Central Banks 16; Palani Andavars 45; Bangalore Woollens 175 o l; Rndhakrishnas 107; Travancore Rubber 5/12; Nellithanams 5, 5/6; Travancore Sugars 12/2; Indian Steel Rolling ordinary 7.

EXPORT DUTY ON DUTCH INDIES' OIL PRODUCTS?

BATAVIA, July 29.

The Government has introduced a bill imposing a war export duty of five per cent. on oil, oil products, quinine, rubber, tin in addition to the existing export duty on these commodities.—Reuter.

PRESENTATION OF HUNDIS IN BOMBAY

Change In Time From Aug. 5

The Hon. Secretary Sarafi Joint Conference writes —

The Joint Sarafi Conference of the representatives of the Bombay Shroff Association, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Multani and Shikarpuri Shroff Association, the Memon Merchants' Association, the Memon Chamber of Commerce and the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday, the 27th July, 1940 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Board room of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. has decided that with effect from Monday, the 5th August, 1940, the latest time for presentation of Hundi in respect of which banks and firms or companies observing banking hours shall be 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, and the latest time for payment of such Hundis shall be 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, whereas at present the time for presentation of such Hundis is mostly 2 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 12 noon on Saturdays and the time for payment is 4 p.m (S.T.) on week days and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays. This change will be in force until further notice. It is hoped that the change will be endorsed by the respective Associations before the 5th August.

It was also unanimously resolved that the time for presentation of telegraphic Hundis shall be uniformly 3 p.m. on week days and 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, and that the time for payment 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays.

I hope in view of the public importance of the above change, you will kindly give due publicity to it in the columns of your esteemed paper, so that even the mofussil public concerned with Hundis may know the change of the timings.

Limited Business In Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA: July 30.

Only a limited amount of business was put through in Stock Exchange to-day all round.

Coals, Jutes and Teas received very little support while Miscellaneous, Industrials and Government Securities kept steady.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948/52 96/1; 3 per cent New loan 1963/65 89/10; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 90/2; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 109/12 s lot; 3 per cent U P Loan 1961/66 86/12 s lot.

Banks: Central 35; Imperial fully paid 1482/8 ex-div; Reserve 99/12 ex-div.

Cotton: New Victoria ordy 1/2.

Coals: Bhalgore 3/14.

Jutes: Anglo-India pref 148/8; Dalhousie pref 148; Hukumchand pref 89 s lot; Kinnatson pref 155 ex-div; Standard pref 130/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/1; Consolidated Tin 3; Indian Copper 2/1; Rhodesia Copper Annas 15; Dalmia Cement ordy 8/6; Bengal Chemical pref 16/14; Bareilly Elect 11/11; Britannia Building and Iron 8/8 ct; Burn and Co ordy 313; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 49/4; Indian Iron and Steel 26/5; Steel Corporation ord 15/3; Steel Corporation pref 100/8; B I Corporation ord 4; Dunlop Rubber ordy 27/8 s odd lot; National Safe Deposit Annas 12; British Burma Petroleum 3/15.

Paper Mills: Mysore Paper 11/8; Titaghur Paper ordy 14/12; Humayan Property pref 7/2; Carew and Co 9/8.

Tea: Tezpore ordy. 7.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1932/45 Gohpur Tea Debs 100 s lots; 5 1/2 per cent 1938/53 Carew and Co Debs 104 s lot.—A. P.

Make War Risk Insurance Voluntary

CALCUTTA: July 30.

An objection to the War Risk Insurance being made compulsory has been raised by the Bengal Millowners' Association in a communication to the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

The Association considers war risk in India to be negligible, or at least to be incomparable to that in Great Britain. It further suggests that it might be enforced as a voluntary measure and that the rate should be half an anna for every 100 rupees per month. —A. P.

Ahmadzais Give Assurance

BANNU: July 30.

Ahmadzai Maliks, who were threatened with rigorous action by the Deputy Commissioner in the first week of July last if outlaws belonging to their tribe were to commit any acts of depredations in British territory, sent out some selected persons who interviewed the outlaws in tribal area, and on return reported to Khan Bahadur Mohammud Dilawar Khan, the Deputy Commissioner, that the outlaws have given them an assurance that they will not commit any violence in British territory.—A. P.

When eyes feel burning vision getting blurred over the words, in the book,

When brain refuses to follow what eyes are seeing,

When sleep refuses to close the eyes after a day's work or after keeping up nights in preparing for examinations,

When early rising is necessary to start day's work,

Use a few drops of

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On your brain and brow, you will feel refreshed, memory enlivened, sight soothed, and nerves smoothed.

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes these famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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THOSE INIMITABLE MONARCHS OF MIRTH
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE
"DEVIL'S BROTHER"
As a pair of Vagabond Lovers—
THEIR PERFECT COMEDIANS!

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Vad 12, 1996
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 25, 1359
Parsi : Bahman 30, 1309
Hightide : 9-45; 20-56
Lowtide : 2-44; 15-43
Sunrise : 6h. 15m.
Sunset : 7h. 14m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SILK AND ART SILK MILLS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The first annual general meeting of the Association will be held on 1st of August at 4-30 p.m. at Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India and that of the Safety First Association of India (All-India Body) will be held in the Conference Hall, Electric House, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively.

JAMBOREE SCOUT HOME LECTURES

The 2nd lecture of the Jamboree Scout Home Lecture Series inaugurated at the hands of Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, Labour Officer, "Times of India" on the 24th inst. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the hall of the Home at D. D. Chawl No. 33, Worli. Subject : A Model Student.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Mr. N. K. Upadhyaya, Jt. Secretary, B.N.G. writes :—

A special General Body meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. at Mantri Bldg. Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4.

All the members of the Bombay National Guards should come in full uniforms to the Congress House, on Thursday, the 1st Aug. at 6-30 a.m. to attend the Tilak anniversary.

HINDU MAHA SABHA WORKING COMMITTEE

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, announces that there is no change in the dates fixed for the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. The meeting will be held on August 10 and 11.

RAJNI MUKERJEE AND PIRACHA TO SPEAK

Under the auspices of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. on Girgaum Chaupatty Sands, when Mr. Rajni Mukerjee, a member of the A.I.C.C. from Calcutta, and Shaikh Sirajuddin Piracha, also a member of the A.I.C.C. from Lahore and others will speak on the present political situation.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

The Secretary of the Fort Arya Samaj writes :—

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj, 96-98, Bora Bazar, Fort, Free Hindi Classes are conducted regularly during week days in the evening. Students are coached up for Wardha Sahitya Sammelan and Bombay Vidyapeeth examinations. Those who want to study the national language can avail themselves of the occasion. For particulars Secretaries can be seen at the Samaj from 7 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj was held at Hira Baug, C.P. Tank, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhailalbhai Ghellabhai Amin whereat the annual report for the year 1939 was adopted and following officers among others were elected :—

Chairman : Mr. Shankarbhai Jorabhai Amin; Vice-Chairman : Mr. Bhailalbhai Ghelabhai Amin and Mr. Seth Jamnadas Balbhai Jariwalla; Secretary : Mr. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

Hindi examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on the 7th and 8th Sept. 1940. The last date for submitting examination forms is fixed for 7/8/1940. The forms can be had free in the Hindi Vidyapeeth office, Marwari Vidyalaya Building, 1st floor, Sandhurst Rd. (Side entrance) from Monday to Friday in the morning between 8 and 9 a.m. and in the evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. and on Saturday and Sunday evening between 4 and 6 p.m. or in the office at Heera Bag, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.

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Next FRIDAY:
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GLORIA JEAN
If I Had My Way
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rulers of the Sea." To-day at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Black Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Northwest Passage." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"'Til We Meet Again". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Too Many Husbands". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Aj Ki Dunia". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Civil Marriage." Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY DAY

It is understood that Thursday, the 1st August being the 20th anniversary day of Lokmanya B. G. Tilak, most of the City markets will remain closed.

Bombay Shroff Association has reserved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should keep their Hundi and other business closed on Thursday, the 1st August, 1940, being the 20th anniversary day of Lokmanya B. G. Tilak.

The office of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association as well as the business of all its members will remain closed on 1st August.

"Hay Fever" In Aid Of Merchant Seamen

The "Seabirds" are producing a three-act play "Hay Fever" by Noel Coward at the Excelsior Theatre at 10 p.m. on August 15. Only one show is to be given and all proceeds are to be donated to "Missions to Seamen" and the money will be sent to England for benefits and comforts of merchant seamen. The cast includes well-known Bombay personalities and plans will be opened at Rose's by the end of the month.

HINDU SABHA TILAK DAY PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha (Bombay South) and the Kalbadevi Hindu Sabha, the 20th Tilak Death anniversary will be observed on Thursday, the 1st August. The programme is as follows :—7-30 a.m. Prabhat Pheri starts from Hindu Sabha office at Farera Bldg, opp. Kelewadi, Girgaon Rd. and will proceed along Girgaum Rd., Thakurdwar, Vithalbhai Patel Rd. to Chowpatty. 9 a.m. Flag salutation at Tilak Statue. 6-30 p.m. Public meeting at Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (President of B. P. Hindu Sabha), when Mr. Madhavrao Kale, A. H. Gadre and others will speak.

RAJADHYAKSHA FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The 16th annual general meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society was held on 28th July when Sir Sitaram Patkar took the chair.

The Committee's report and accounts for 1939 were adopted. The report showed that the Society had advanced in all a sum of Rs. 76,617 to 19 scholars for prosecuting their studies in foreign countries in various directions and has built up a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,28,278 in addition to Rs. 20,609, the balance in hand.

Messrs. J. K. Parulkar and Co. were re elected Hon. Auditors of the Society for 1940.

PROHIBITION BOARD TO GO

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Prohibition Propaganda and Vigilance Board should be dissolved from August 1.

The propaganda and vigilance activities of the Board will cease from that date.

The Prohibition Guards and Vigilance Volunteers will also be disbanded from August 1.

A.-I. STATES MUSLIM LEAGUE.

BOMBAY, July 30.

An extraordinary meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Muslim League will be held on August 5 in Hyderabad (Deccan) under the presidency of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, to consider the resolutions to be passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League, which was postponed.

Congress President's Programme

It is announced from the Congress House that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, will talk to the representatives of the Press to-day (Wednesday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at his residence (Hasman, 89, Warden Road).

The Congress President will informally meet the Congress workers in the City and talk to them to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. Members of the B.P.C.C., the Ward Executives and the Sub-Committees of the B.P.C.C. and also the members of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party and the Bombay Legislature Congress Party and the Satyagrahis are requested to be present at this informal meeting. No individual invitations have been issued.

The Congress President will address a public meeting at the Azad Maidan on Thursday, August 1, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The fourteenth annual general body meeting of the South Indian Association will be held on Sunday, 4th August at 3-30 p.m. at the new premises of the Association at the Sir C. E. Orphanage Building, Matunga, G. I. P.

STAGE OF MERE AGITATION PASSED

States People Must Work For Independence Of Whole Of India, Says Jawahar

POONA, July 30.

About 200 delegates from about 40 States attended the All-India States Workers' Convention, which commenced this afternoon in the Congress House, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding. Inaugurating the Convention Pandit Nehru said that Indians, whether they be subjects of Indian States or of British Indian Provinces, could not be satisfied with anything less than complete independence. He emphasised that the States' people must strengthen their organisations and achieve Responsible Government. The Pandit added that they had passed the stage of mere agitation.

The problem of Indian States was inter-related to the question of Indian freedom.

Pandit Nehru remarked that during negotiations with the British Government the Indian National Congress did not refer to Indian States separately for the reason that they did not want the British Government to act as arbitrator in this matter. The States people must work for the ideal of complete independence for the whole of India including the Indian States, he concluded.

BASIS OF FREEDOM

Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya of Hyderabad moved a resolution suggesting that peace and stability could only be established, when all nations are free and co-operate together in creating a world order, and that even in the immediate future Indian freedom could only be maintained on the basis of Indian unity and close co-operation of free democratic units in this national freedom. There could be no such co-operation between democratic and feudal units, which would inevitably come to conflict with each other. The same measure of democracy and freedom must thus prevail in all parts of India, whether Provinces or States, and each unit must join a free Indian Federation on equal terms. Any delay in the democratisation of the States was not only injurious to the people of the States, but also to the freedom of India as a whole. The Convention hoped that the rulers of States would declare their faith in Indian unity and freedom and will take steps to establish Responsible Government in their States and thus prepare and qualify them for taking part in a Constituent Assembly, which would draw up Free India's constitution. The resolution wanted to impress upon the States people that real progress ultimately depended on their own organised strength and that they must prepare and organise themselves to share the burden and struggles during the days of trial through which India was passing.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam of Mysore, who observed that the Rulers of States must read the signs of the time and realise that only by granting Responsible Government could States fit themselves into a scheme of future federation of a Free India.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

NEED FOR PREPARATION

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj then moved the following resolution:—

"This Convention, while feeling it difficult and even impractical to prescribe a common detailed programme of work and agitation for the various States in various stages of social, educational and political development, is clearly of the opinion that the struggles in different States have shown that the immediate need is to strengthen the people's organisations and to establish closer contact with the people of their respective States through a carefully planned constructive programme, which will emphasise khadi in textiles, swadeshi on other articles, and mass literacy and political education of the masses through peaceful propaganda of the issues involved. While this Convention does not want to hold back the people of any State, who feel confident of their strength to take more advanced steps, it desires to impress upon the peoples of the States that a sustained struggle for their freedom inevitably demands fuller and greater preparation than has generally been evident till now."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Ramachandran of Travancore, who explained to them his own experience in Travancore when they first started the movement in Travancore and the difficulties they had to undergo in that connection. This resolution also was carried unanimously.

Many workers then related the state of affairs in their respective States.

WAY TO FREEDOM

Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya in a short speech impressed on the States workers that the only way of getting independence was by determined organisation.

Pandit Jawaharlal left the meeting before it concluded, in order to visit Aundh to see personally the working of Responsible Government there.

Acharya Narendra Deo, also addressed the Convention, which terminated after nearly four hours' discussion.—A. P.

Pattabhi Leaves For Masulipatam

POONA, July 30.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, who had been here in connection with the A. I. C. C. left for Masulipatam this evening after attending the States' Peoples' Workers Convention.—A. P.

TWO U. P. CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, July 30.

A Mirzapur report says that Mr. Mohanlal Gupta, a Satyagrahi of Pasahi Mandal, District Mirzapur, has been arrested under the Defence of India Act and released on bail.

According to another report from Hardoi Swami Swarupanand Saraswati, a prominent worker of the place, has been arrested on a sedition charge and released on bail.—A. P.

Charges Framed Against Congressman

JHANSI, July 29.

The City Magistrate Mr. Sinclair framed charges against Mr. Nityanand, office secretary of the District Congress, who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for alleged distribution of May Day leaflets. The Magistrate charged the accused with inciting hatred against His Majesty's Government thereby causing difficulties in the successful prosecution of war.

The case was adjourned to August 3 when defence witnesses would be examined.—A. P.

Students' Union President Jailed

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Sentence of a year's rigorous imprisonment has been passed on Thakin Nu, a former President of the University Students' Union, by the District Magistrate under the Defence of Burma Rules.

Thakin Nu, who read a programme of work of the Burma Freedom Bloc at a meeting at the Jubilee Hall on June 9, was found guilty of making a speech calculated to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war.—A. P.

Charge-Sheet Against Socialists

MADRAS, July 29.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the police charged Messrs. M. K. Pandurangam (Chingleput), M. Venkatachellam (Ambattur), T. R. Subramaniam and K. Munuswami, members of the Socialist Party, Madras, M. Natarajan, General Secretary, Press Labour Union, N. Krishnaya Press Worker, Suryabagavan (Vellore) and V. M. Sabapathi of the Socialist Party under the Defence of India Act.

They were arrested during the past fortnight for alleged production, possession and distribution of unauthorised literature. His Worship discharged Mr. Sabapathi.—A. P.

Labour Organiser Bound Over

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Santi Sadhan Mukherjee, a labour organiser, was convicted today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of possessing subversive Communist literature, but was ordered to be released on his executing a bond of Rs. 300 with one surety of the like amount, to appear and receive sentences when called upon to do so within a period of two years.

The accused was directed by the Magistrate to keep the peace and be of good behaviour during these two years.—A. P.

1939 ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1939

Total Business in Force Exceeds Rs. 4,50,00,000
Total Assets Exceed ... Rs. 1,27,80,000
Total Annual Income Exceeds Rs. 27,92,000
Expense Ratio 24.72%

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH
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and
ASHOK KUMAR
AT THE BETTER AND BRIGHTER
ROXY

"CIPLA" LABORATORIES

Maulana Azad And Asaf Ali's Visit

On the invitation of Dr. K. A. Hamied, M.L.C., Managing Director, "Cipla" Ltd., the Congress President accompanied by Mr. Asaf Ali, member of the Working Committee, paid a visit to the "Cipla" Laboratories on Tuesday, at 5-15 p.m. Dr. Hamied and other staff of the Laboratories took the Maulana and Mr. Asaf Ali round the factory and showed all the Departments. Both the President and Mr. Asaf Ali showed great interest in the Vacuum Department for the manufacture of liver and gland preparations, the ampoule department and the tablet manufacturing department. Maulana Azad expressed his great delight at the well-organised scientific work which was being done at the "Cipla" laboratories and the pharmacentical products which the laboratories were manufacturing. Maulana Azad was given a rousing ovation by the staff and all the workmen as he left the factory at 6-15 p.m.

SIMLA.—The Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund now totals over two lakhs.—A. P.

With the selection of the second batch of volunteers for training the strength of the Delhi Civic Guards has now reached 112.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

There is an aspect of the Poona resolutions which should be much appreciated by Britain, if correctly understood. It was most painful to the A. I. C. C. to part company, though on a limited issue, with the greatest leader of the country whom Congress followed unquistioning these twenty years. And one of the main reasons why Congress refused to extend the policy of non-violence to the defence of India was that it should be able to give maximum help to Britain, both moral and material, in the conduct of the war, provided, of course, Indians could offer help as freemen and not as a subject nation. Never was India more anxious to fight for freedom and democracy against all menaces to them than she is to-day. But how can she put her heart in the fight if freedom and democracy are denied to herself? The "Manchester Guardian" has accurately gauged the Indian situation when it says: "The currents of Indian opinion in India are moving from widely separated points to the same conclusion that Hitlerism is the enemy that India must fight and that India, promised freedom, will join us in the struggle. At no time have we had such an opportunity as this recognition of a common ideal and common interest now presents".

The Difference

It is amazing that Britain does not seize the opportunity while it is before her. It is pleaded on her behalf that the Declaration of Independence immediately demanded by the Congress is extremely risky in the midst of the war; for while "India as a member of the British Commonwealth is of very great benefit to Britain owing to her tremendous latent resources," an "independent India would no longer have the same value to Great Britain; she might indeed be a source of weakness instead of strength". The frankness of the plea is commendable, but the fact is that India judges the value of independence primarily from her own point of view and not from the standpoint of the benefit to Britain of her tremendous latent resources. However, the difference between the two positions is here clearly brought out. It shows that, after all, Dominion Status is not virtual. Independence, as is made out by some, and it vindicates the Congress demand for complete independence rather than for something which different people interpret differenty at different times.

A Crucial Test

While, therefore, India's demand must remain unchanged, it can, though primarily determined from the point of view of her own benefit, be of considerable help to Britain in the circumstances in which it is made. There can be no fear that in the midst of the war free India will be a source of weakness to Britain; for her offer to give full co-operation is part of the settlement and the *bonafides* of both the parties to the settlement must be respected. As regards the distrust and the consequent misunderstanding of the term 'complete independence' on the part of some and of the term 'full Dominion Status' on the part of others, if Britain is really prepared to shed her imperialism and give genuine self-government to India and if only the misunderstanding of these terms stands in the way of a settlement the best way out of the difficulty is to define the freedom of India on the one hand and the transitional safeguards for Britain on the other without any reference to these terms. The precise details of a settlement must be left to negotiations with the accredited representatives of Congress. But one thing the Congress will and must uncompromisingly insist upon is the immediate inauguration of a truly National Government, enjoying the confidence of the elected members of the Central Legislature. This is a crucial test of the worth of the Declaration of Indian Independence that may be made by Britain. A mere expanded Viceregal Council, formed on communal lines and responsible only to the Viceroy or the British Government, is a spurious National Government which Congress cannot possibly accept. It is perfect ly possible to have a true National Government immediately, and only such a Government will enthuse the country to make all the sacrifices expected of it in the conduct of the war.

Hitler's Solution

Herr Hitler has not succeeded in bringing about an amicable and satisfactory solution of the Balkan problem. Such a solution is beyond the power of any man because the aims and objects of the three countries concerned, namely, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, are fundamentally in conflict. But he has succeeded in shelving the problem and has persuaded all parties to entertain hopes in a spirit of optimism. An immediate crisis has been averted unless Hungary, for instance, takes it into her head to precipitate one, which she is not likely to do. Trouble is ultimately bound to break out one day in the Balkans if the Rumanians resist revisionist claims and Russians object to the extension of Axis hegemony. But in the meantime the Axis Powers are seeking, as one report says, "to gain time before making a move to the South-East which might precipitate a war before the harvest is gathered or alarm Soviet Russia into making further *inconvenient moves*". As to the suggestions of an imminent revolt on the part of Hungary or of some immediate action by Soviet Russia, they are in the nature of wishful thinking.

Shocking

The Japanese hunt of Britons, on the rather convenient ground of espionage, is more serious than was originally anticipated. The large scale arrests were bad enough. But infinitely worse is the death of Mr. Cox who is said to have jumped from the second floor of the Tokio Gendermerie Headquarters where "he was being examined". The Japanese explanation of the tragedy is "Mr. Cox's realisation that he could not escape punishment." But there is perhaps more truth in the Shanghai report that

> "All who knew Mr. Cox stressed his integrity and conscientiousness and described as incomprehensible any suggestion that he was guilty of any serious offence, and suggested that he would not have committed such an act as taking his own life unless he were subjected to a terrible mental strain".

Are the Japanese trying to prove themselves apt pupils of European Dictators?

U. S. Presidential Election

LONDON, July 19.

During the last few weeks we have been following with the greatest interest the news of American politics. An American journalist, Edward Deutsch, describes the reaction in this country to the nomination of President Roosevelt.

It need hardly be emphasised that for the past few days all eyes in Great Britain have been glued on the Democratic Convention in Chicago. In the majority of newspapers, detailed accounts of the proceedings and speeches have been given streamer headlines. The first leading articles, in one case more than a column in length, have shown an understanding of the situation in the States, which reflects great credit on British correspondents over there as well as upon the American News agencies who supply British newspapers with American news.

The re-nomination of President Roosevelt came just in time for the lunch editions of the afternoon papers. News vendors, using the pavements as writing desks, chalked up the news on black boards or sheets of paper, now used instead of printed contents bills to attract customers.

The intense interest in the Democratic Convention is not entirely due to the war. Ever since he took office President Roosevelt has captivated the average man and woman of this country. They feel they know him as they have known few other Presidents. They have heard him speak over the radio many times. They like his personality and they appreciate his insight into affairs on this side of the Atlantic.

★

Mr. Wilkie of course has not yet got across to the British public in the same way. He first seized the imagination of the people a week or two before the Republican convention and already he has quite a boost. British people have read a lot about him since he swept the Convention. He has a sort of fresh honest way about him which appeals to them.

There is no denying the fact that there is disappointment over the foreign political planks in the Democratic platform. There is disappointment because the platform gives more weight to isolationism than the need for resisting Hitler. They seem to be going back on their previous position. To-night's news has heartened people over here somewhat because they realise that there are many in the Convention who feel as they do about the wording of the platform.

★

(A talk recently broadcast by the B. B. C. from London).

France's New Constitution At Work

LONDON (By Special Cable).

The French National Assembly meeting in secret session has given the Vichy Government a blank cheque to promulgate a new constitution for France. The cheque has been filled by Marshal Petain with remarkable speed. By two decrees "the Fuhrer of France", as the official German News Agency recently described him, has assumed dictatorial powers concentrating in his own hands the functions both of President and Prime Minister.

The new Chamber when constituted will be modelled on its Fascist prototype. It will meet only at the behest of the head of the State and its function will be to hear, applaud and ratify his decisions. The system of local Government built up after the French Revolution will be swept away and France will return to the Bourbon arrangement of Provincial governors (corresponding to the Nazi gauleiters), wielding extensive powers under the direct control of a Central despot.

★

Certain points are of importance in connection with the swift changeover from democracy to totalitarianism.

In the first place most of the strong leaders of democratic forces and rather more than one-third of the rank and file were absent from the National Assembly which signed its own death warrant. The remainder were either frightened or deceived by appeals to extraordinary circumstances, exactly as the Reichstag was deceived into voting plenary powers to the Nazis for an alleged limited period in 1933.

Secondly, immediate opposition by the French people to this betrayal of the Third Republic is not to be expected for the following reasons:

(1) The rift between the rural and industrial France which appeared after 1870 has never properly healed.

(2) The new regime will probably be supported by industrial employers looking to it for defence against revolutionary left-wing developments.

(3) Among the middle classes there is a certain attraction towards the ideas of the Laval group who have been known to have engaged in treacherous intrigues with Signor Mussolini before the armistice. This group believes that their opportunity has now arrived to work for a Mediterranean partnership between authoritarian France, Spain and Italy, excluding Great Britain and acting as a balance to Germany.

(4) French peasant proprietors may also be attracted to a Government professing to ensure undisturbed possession of their holdings.

★

Industrial workers in unoccupied France are likely to be less easily satisfied by the new policy and eventually may become most resentful against those elements responsible for the terms of the armistice. When experience proves that Germany's policy is to reduce France to a German appendage acting merely as a feeder to the German metropolis, national pride and material suffering may be expected to cause a rising tide of revulsion, but not yet for

1. It is unwise to build on a divergence of opinion between the French Government and the people since the forces which are at present uppermost in France together with the suppression of truth and the elimination of all criticism may be expected to induce apparent solidarity of French opinion.

2. The Prime necessity of winning the war in the interests of France as well as in our own may compel us to take action against German forces on French soil or against French forces being used against us.

3. The scornful reception accorded to the new French regime by the Italian Press (and echoed by the German) indicates that, despite the intrigues of the Laval group, Italy does not mean to be deprived of her share of the spoils by any plan of rapprochement, whether Franco-Italian or Franco-German.

The liberation of France remains the principal war aim of the British Empire Large numbers of Frenchmen who have got out of the enemy's power have volunteered to serve on the British side. These, with many who are as yet unable actively to assist, must be regarded as an important force opposed to German domination and the present regime in France.

Our Readers' Views

Jinnah's Reply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Jinnah-Azad controversy has created a very unpleasant atmosphere in our political arena, especially at a time when a united stand is most needed. There is no denying the fact that the Congress Press had been as rude in retaliation towards Mr. Jinnah, as the latter had been towards Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Apart from the text of Mr. Jinnah's telegram there are two important aspects of the case, which I am afraid have been completely lost sight of in the heat of the controversy. The first is the betrayal of confidence committed by Mr. Jinnah in giving out to the Press, a matter, which as a gentleman Maulana Azad had asked him to keep confidential. It is a matter which has greatly lowered the morale of Indian political leadership. I am sure if Mr. Jinnah had exerted a bit of patience and asked for the Maulana's permission to publish the text of his telegram, in spite of its Hitlerian nature, he would have readily agreed to it. In fact that is the procedure adopted in political discussions throughout the civilised world. The second is that of hurling unnecessary abuses against the President of an important political organisation. Maulana Azad had approached Mr. Jinnah for the required clarification, not in his personal canacity but as the Congress Chief. Hence it was nothing less than sheer irrelevancy on the part of a great constitutionalist like Mr. Jinnah—to have exploited such an honourable occasion. Mr. Jinnah has every right to give vent to his feelings. He need not act as a hypocrite. But there are times and occasions for it; the present condemnation is more an insult to the Congress than to the Maulana himself. These are things which provide lessons for the future. Nawabzada Liyaqat Ali Khan in his clever reply has very conveniently shelved the real issue. Indian leadership is everyday becoming barren and fruitless but it little behoves our leaders to pollute it in such a manner.—Yours, etc.

TARIQUE REHMAN.

Andheri July 23.

India And The War

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The communal ill-feeling is the greatest obstacle which is retarding the political progress of this vast country. In these perilous times, when the principle of democracy is at stake, the constitution of a country so far as the political rights are concerned should in toto ignore these communal questions for the purpose of developing the National Government. Unfortunately, the mistake once committed of accommodating different views for a time is not only allowed to exist, but, its extent is being increased every time the Constitution of India is proposed to be reformed.

Under these circumstances, the pious hopes of all those, who are desirous and responsible for the introduction of the new spirit of establishing self-governing constitution are not being realised. When the extreme communal differences have taken such a painful shape that, India may be said to be not prepared to take even the necessary step towards the great responsibility of maintaining peace and tranquility (good government) which are the life and soul of each and every kind of Government, whether democratic, autocratic, dictatorial, bolshevic, etc., etc., then what is to be done is the question of all questions; particularly when every Indian feels, realises and can see that although the war has made the trial of a new and admittedly great experiment in India not merely justifiable but almost unavoidable.

It is not only an European War in the West but also an Asiatic War in the East, which is endangering the existence also of the free democratic India and its economic conditions. Therefore, it must be conceded that Indians have to play an honourable and invaluable part: Further the present wars have been no doubt creating a new spirit in Indians and have filled them with new aspirations, which we must admit cannot be realised until and unless democracy scores victory over autocracy and cruel dictatorial powers, whose ambitions are only to annex by brutal force as much territories as they can for mercilessly exploiting them. The wars have not forced the pace but they have changed the conditions of the Indian Government's problems fundamentally, and hence, it has all the more become essential and necessary that India must extend unitedly the fullest assistance and co-operation for the existence of the democratic world. It has been universally admitted that India's response to the Premier's as also to His Excellency the Viceroy's messages has been most thrilling. Likewise, India's contribution ought now to continue so as to be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The safety of any part of the Empire is as much as that of India in the interest of the

(Continued on page 9, col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

Nazis And Switzerland

General Guisan, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief, was reported the other day to have addressed army leaders stressing Switzerland's determination to oppose any outside attack and any defeatism inside the country. A London despatch to the "Herald Tribune" of New York supplies what may, perhaps, be regarded as an elucidation of General Guisan's speech. According to this despatch Germany has approached Switzerland with a request which is tantamount to an ultimatum that Swiss stocks of grain, oil and foodstuffs—and quite probably Swiss gold also—be made available to Germany. The Germans are, of course, badly in need of all this and have no scruples in robbing others of their necessities. But Swiss resources cannot satisfy even a fraction of German needs. And if the Swiss decide that they should not surrender to the inevitable without resistance, that they had better go down fighting, then the Nazis will lose more than they will gain.

Municipalities And Harijans

The Director of Information, Bombay, states that the municipalities are "generally alive" to the needs of the Harijans and that equal facilities are being accorded to them in matters of education, water supply and other amenities. We trust the actual conditions do not belie this good report. Harijan workers should investigate into these matters critically and take suitable steps whenever they find lapses on the part of municipalities, or Government officials or the public. The Director of Information adds that municipalities in the Northern Division are beginning to realise that steps must be taken to allow their Harijan servants permanency of service and the same benefits as are given to other classes of employees and that in the Southern Division, with one or two exceptions, all municipalities gave attention to ameliorating the conditions of service of Harijan employees. In spite of this guarded report we fear that the conditions of service of municipal Harijan employees are still far from what they ought to be and can be.

A Common Grievance

The latest monthly letter issued by the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, to its workers points out several cases, in various parts of the country, of municipal Harijan employees struggling through strikes and otherwise to improve their service conditions. One of the commonest grievances of these employees is their lack of residential quarters fit for human habitation. It is the duty of the municipalities to provide decent quarters and it is in their own interests to do so. Where the municipalities cannot find the capital to build such quarters Government should give them grants or loans for the purpose without interest. It is gratifying to learn that the Salem Municipal Council has resolved to construct a Scavengers' Colony costing Rs. 17,000, which the Council has received as loan from the Government.

End Of A Chapter

The Bombay Government's decision to dissolve the Prohibition Board and to disband Prohibition Guards with effect from August 1 marks the end of a chapter which began this day last year with great promise. What about the next chapter? Will Government progressively destroy the good work of the last year? What is the people's Prohibition Board to do to prevent this? The public knows little about all this. The new Prohibition Board should now at least explain to the people how it proposes to safeguard the interests of prohibition.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. DeMello said that cricketers in India had a special duty to perform at a time when England, Austrialia, New Zealand and South Africa—all cricketing countries—were fighting shoulder to shoulder to save civilisation and with it the great game of cricket.

—Delhi Report.

* * * *

"It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad held informal conversations to-day with some prominent Muslims of Poona."

—News Item.

We are awaiting a bulletin about the Quid-e-Azam's temperature.

* * * *

"Ministry making in Orissa is now over," says Sjt. Bishwanath Das, the ex-Premier.

But Pandit Godavaris Misra still refuses to go overboard.

* * * *

CONTROL OF MALARIA IN CALCUTTA

—Headline.

We are not excited. There are so many worse—er—things in Calcutta which still remain uncontrolled.

* * * *

A Soviet Rear-Admiral has declared that the strength of the Soviet Navy now exceeds that of the Japanese and German Fleets combined.

Which reminds us of the great announcement made by Sir Charles Kingsley-Wood a couple of months ago.

But why did the Rear Admiral (he commands the Soviet Fleet in Latvian waters) pointedly mention Soviet Naval strength in terms of Japanese and German Fleets?

The answer is that only Comrade Stalin really knows why.

* * * *

"The Germans are also said to have designs on the gold stocks of Switzerland."

—American Paper.

Why "said to have"?

* * * *

"Chinese soldiers still have a deep rooted idea of resisting Japan."

Mr. Ripley might make note of the fact that this discovery has been made by a Major Kametaro Tominaga, of the Information Bureau of the Tokyo War Office.

* * * *

JUNIOR COLLEAGUE: What do you think of the Balkan situation now?

ANSWER: It urgently demands a double dose of aspirin for those who pretend to be trying to follow it.

* * * *

Herr Hitler, it is suggested, is trying to keep M. Stalin quiet.

And M. Stalin, like so many European neutrals, will remain quiet until it is too late.

* * * *

The Rumanian pilgrims to Salzburg and Rome were, it is reported, assured by Nazi and Fascist statesmen that the invasion of Britain was imminent.

Keeping the morale up?

* * * *

'Yes, it's great stuff, this tonic,' said the salesman. 'It'll make you feel ten years younger, sir.'

'Ten years? Well, it's no good to me. I wouldn't mind feeling sixteen years younger, but ten years—no.'

'How's that?' asked the salesman.

'I've been married fifteen years—that's why.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Budding genius doesn't always bear fruit.

Do so well to-day that you need have no fear of being done to-morrow.

The father of one baby is usually twice as happy as the father of twins.

About the only way to convince a contrary man that he is wrong is to agree with him.

Marry a man who has lived in a boarding house. He will appreciate any kind of home cooking.

Imagination is responsible for half of our troubles—and our actions are responsible for the other half.

Demand For Rejection Of Salzburg 'Diktat'

Carol Plans New National Govt. For Rumania: Axis Move For Danubian Entente

BUCHAREST, July 30.

The possibility of reforming a national Government is again in view. King Carol's recent reception of ex-Prime Minister, M. Tatarescu, and his sounding of other national leaders are regarded as pointing to this. In addition, M. Maniu, National Peasant Leader, who just returned to Bucharest after a long absence in Transylvania, significantly told a political friend that in Transylvania there was much indignation against Hungarians and he feared for what would happen, should cession of a part of Transylvania be decided on.

On the present issues King Carol is now considered to be face to face with the nation. It is urged in some quarters that the only solution is to reject "Salzburg Diktat." Faced with firm Rumanian attitude it is thought that Hitler could not risk war in the Balkans.—Reuter.

What Rumanian Ministers Discussed With Dictators

ROME, July 30.

A Rumanian ommunique on the talks with Hitler states, according to the Stefani Agency:—"As regards pre-occupations concerning the future of Rumania discussions both in Obersalzburg and in Rome dealt only with general principles on the basis of which Governments of the countries interested will freely endeavour to bring about a definite entente in the Danubian Basin."—Reuter.

Bulgarian Demand To Be Satisfied At End Of War?

SOFIA, July 30.

Prime Minister, M. Filoff, in a statement on his mission to Hitler, declared that he had ground for feeling that the Salzburg talk would be a great factor in the maintenance of peace in the Danube basin.

Although the statement contained a definite hint on the outcome of talks it was clear that there had been no concrete settlement of the South Dobruja problem.

In official circles it is declared to-night that there has been definite advance but "patience is a virtue." This has given the general impression that Bulgaria has received a promise that the South Dobruja problem will be settled at the end of the war.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S INTEREST IN S.-E. EUROPE

BUCHAREST, July 29.

M. Gigurtu and M. Manoilescu returned here from their talks with Axis leaders to-day and were received by King Carol shortly after their arrival.

They spent the whole afternoon at the palace.

The statesmen are reported to have declared themselves satisfied with their conference with German leaders.

It appears that no concrete plans were submitted to them. Rather there had been extensive exchange of views in which the economic situation in South-East Europe figured largely.

According to the personal comment of one member of the delegation Hitler appeared to have aged considerably since he had last seen him several months previously, and seemed particularly preoccupied.

Hitler is stated to have used a number of topographical maps and urged the Rumanians to begin direct negotiations with Sofia and Budapest Governments at the earliest possible moment.

Despite satisfaction expressed at the apparent outcome of the visit Rumania has simply been granted a period of probation. This is only because the Axis Powers are seeking to gain time before making a move to the south-east which might precipitate a war before the harvest is gathered or alarm Soviet Russia into making further "inconvenient moves."

This German fear of imminent trouble in south-east is indeed Rumania's strongest card for warding off active German support of the Hungarian demands.

The general outcome of Salzburg audiences seems to have been negative as regards immediate decision on revisionist claims.

Direct Negotiations

It would appear that Rumanian statesmen have accepted Hitler's instructions that Rumania and Hungary shall begin direct negotiations.

Berlin correspondents declare that Axis interests in south-eastern Europe remain purely economic and that for these peace must be maintained.

QUESTION OF TRANSYLVANIA

As regards Transylvania it does not seem to be doubted that Germany requires eventual cession to Hungary of certain frontier provinces and autonomy under German "protection" for two and a half million inhabitants.

The present Nazi attitude, according to the 'Bukharestor Tageblatt" is that Germany has not been deceived by those who suddenly discovered friendship for her.

Germany, the paper says, wishes a settlement of south-eastern European disputes by direct bilateral negotiations between the countries but Transylvania is deeply connected with German culture. The fact that Hitler has not included German minority there in his migration plans suggests that he has already prepared a scheme for taking them under his own protection.

IRON GUARD MEMBERS

Development of Salzburg interviews has somewhat calmed Rumanian anxieties. This is chiefly because a revision of the claims again seems to have been momentarily shelved.

It is thought likely that the present Rumanian Government will remain in office, only three Iron Guard ministers, who recently resigned being replaced.

Local British protest has been regular and sustained, but the truth is that immediate action only by diplomacy is recognised by the Balkans now-a-days.

Nazi propaganda hints darkly that south-eastern European states will soon be required to exclude British newspaper correspondents and cease taking foreign news from non-Axis sources.

The Nazis are at present busy feeding certain correspondents new to the European field with items calculated to give them overnight fame and the Germans an opportunity to pillory a section of the British press and radio for reproducing reports.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN

The Rumanian delegation seems to have been assured by both Germans and Italians that offensive against Britain is imminent.

The announcement of a formal protest by Britain against the measures taken by the Rumanian Government prejudicial to British interests in Rumania has shaken Rumanian political circles out of their complacency and in Rumanian commercial circles there is considerable alarm at the prospect of a rupture with Britain.

Replying to the protest official circles assert that Rumania has taken nothing but elementary measures to safeguard her rights.—Reuter.

IF GERMANY GOT CONSTANTINOPLE!

In a leader on the future of the Balkans the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

"Constantinople and the Straits are Turkey's, and, therefore, in good hands. If Germany could possess herself of them, Russia would surely become the prisoner of the Black Sea as she is already of the Baltic. What, with much to win or lose would German policy naturally be? Is it not one which she already pursues? She first seeks to break the long-standing friendship between Russia and Turkey by publishing some extremely doubtful documents. The Turkish Press proclaims them a forgery. Of course, Turkey has continually made it plain to us that the one thing which our alliance must not lead to is war with Russia. But the German purpose is plain. It is by such stories to awaken the suspicions of Turkey and provoke Russia to take defensive steps against so untrustworthy a neighbour. If Russia makes her territorial demands on Turkey, she will resist and in the end, such is the argument, turn to Germany as Rumania and Finland have done. "Frightened and subservient, Turkey and the Straits are ours'—that seems to be Germany's policy. If Russia has sharp eyes for her own interests she will not fall into this trap, remembering that Turkey, pnlike Finland, is a country friendly to her and inimical to Germany.

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Free Prospectus and Leaflets at Trafford House, Prescott Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

YARD-STICK OF A NATION

Pandit Nehru Stresses Vital Importance Of Material Prosperity

POONA, July 30.

"Material prosperity is of vital importance in the life of a nation. Unless there is the background of material prosperity there can be no progress in human life, culturally, or spiritually." said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting, mostly of students, in the Congress Bhuvan to-day.

Pandit Nehru added that politics was not an end in itself. It was only a means to achieve that material prosperity. India had been a poor country, in spite of vast material resources. There had been no effort in improving her material conditions.

The National Planning Committee, said the Pandit, was appointed to consider questions pertaining to the progress of the country in the field of her economic, industrial, agricultural and ultimately, cultural life. While considering these problems, the members of the Committee discovered that they could not think of one isolated subject detached from the other. They could not merely consider the starting of big factories or industrial concerns, but were also required to find out the importance and necessity of handicraft in the present economic life of the country.

Similarly, agriculture and industrial development were interrelated and education of the masses and workers also formed part of the whole scheme of National Planning. The human element had to be taken into account also. All activities of man, his relations to society and to his fellow being were also subjects, which came within the purview of the Committee.

Pandit Nehru hoped that young men would interest themselves in these questions and study them more closely in the interests of the nation.—A. P.

INDIA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

POONA, July 30.

Addressing this evening a large gathering in Congress Bhuvan, Acharya Narendra Deo, Congress Socialist Leader from U. P., said that the present war was the outcome of contradictions inherent in the capitalist system.

Acharya Narendra Deo reviewed the political situation in the country and explained why the Congress Socialists opposed the Delhi resolution of the Congress Working Committee. He remarked that if the Congress does not take a decisive step in the direction of a decisive struggle now, we shall be losing a great opportunity. In the next three or four weeks, we must create such an atmosphere in the country that it becomes impossible for the Congress to effect a compromise with British Imperialism".

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, also addressed the gathering.—A. P.

SOCIALIST BLUE BOOK ON SITUATION

To Be Issued Next Week

POONA, July 30.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has decided to issue next week to all members of the A.-I. C. C. a booklet embodying its views on the present political situation vis-a-vis the Delhi resolution endorsed by the A.-I. C. C.

The Executive heard from Mr. Hariharnath Shastri report on labour activities and from Mr. A. P. Sinha on peasant activities in the different provinces.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally and Mr. Ashok Mehta are leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning.—United Press.

20 Enemy Planes Brought Down

LONDON, July 29.

An Air Ministry communique states: This afternoon fighter aircraft shot down an enemy bomber over the Channel coast and anotner in the Thames estuary.

It is now confirmed that in the engagement at Dover this morning two enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft fire in addition to those shot down by our fighters.

This makes total 20 brought down to-day.—Reuter.

ENEMY BOMBER BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, July 30.

Early this morning an enemy bomber was brought down in South-east England, states a communique by the Ministries of Air and Home Security which adds "During last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs in a town in North-east England causing some damage to private property and slightly injuring one woman.

Bombs also fell in a few Southwestern districts. Little damage was done and there were no casualties."—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped On England & Wales

LONDON, July 30.

Wales had a three-hour air-raid during the night. Fourteen bombs were dropped in a rural district. There were no casualties.

Bombs were also dropped in a working-class district in north-east England damaging some houses.—Reuter.

RAIDER DROPS BOMBS ON S.-E. TOWN

LONDON, July 30.

A lone raider dropped a number of fairly heavy bombs on a South-East town this morning, causing casualties, including some deaths. A number of houses in working class district and also business premises were damaged.

Some residents who were in bed, were buried under debris, but several were found safe when rescue parties got to work.—Reuter.

British Trawler Sunk

LONDON, July 29.

An Admiralty communique announces that His Majesty's trawler "Staunton" has been sunk by enemy mine.—Reuter.

Yacht 'Gulzar' Sunk

LONDON, July 30.

The Admiralty announces that His Majesty's auxiliary yacht 'Gulzar" was sunk yesterday as a result of enemy air attack. There were no loss of life.—

USED FOR WINDSOR'S CRUISE

"Gulzar" was a luxury yatch, in which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor made their Mediterranean cruise in the summer of 1938.

Thirteen men lost their lives when the trawler "Staunton" sank.

Tiny Vessel Sunk In Attack On Dover

LONDON, July 30.

It is learned only one ship was struck in Monday's raid on Dover. It was a tiny vessel and sank after a direct hit. There was only one man aboard and he escaped with few scratches. Very little damage otherwise was done.—Reuter.

Mines Round Aukland Harbour

WELLINGTON, July 30.

The Marine Department announces that mines have been laid in the northern approaches of Auckland Harbour. The details of the area affected are given for the guidance of shipping.—Reuter.

Effect Of R. A. F. Bombing On Barge Concentration

LONDON, July 30.

The effect of R. A. F. bombings of barge concentrations in Netherlands is clearly shown by the fact that shipping in the important river Ijssel has been considerably hampered, according to information received in well-informed Dutch quarters in London.

Masters are advised by the German authorities to keep to the west bank of the river as the left bank is full of sunken barges.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PLANES DROP BOMBS ON ADEN

ADEN, July 30.

Italian planes came over Aden to-day and dropped bombs. Four natives were killed and 15 injured. There was no material damage.—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN CONVENTION

Plan To Control Destinies Of European Possessions In The Americas

HAVANA, July 30.

The main points of the Convention and "Act of Havana" concluded by the Pan-American Conference is now published here as follows:

"Considering the destinies of the colonies of non-American countries in this Hemisphere and that a situation may develop, which may extinguish or materially impair their sovereignty, the American Republics condemn all violence. The Republics consider possible transfers of sovereignty as against American sentiments and rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence. No such transfer will be recognised or accepted by American Republics, no matter what form is employed. The Republics reserve the right to judge whether any transfer or attempted transfer has the effect of impairing the political independence of European possessions in this hemisphere."

The Republics will establish a Provisional Regime for such regions until such time as their definite Government is established by free determination of their people.

UNQUESTIONED RIGHT.

The Convention continues: "The Republics have unquestioned right to take such regions under their administration and deliberate as to their destinies, though this does not imply abrogation of the principle of non-intervention. In case a Provisional Regime is decided on, the administration will be exercised by one or more American States. The administration shall be in the interests of the security of the Americas and for the benefit of the region administered".

RIGHTS PRESERVED.

The Convention enumerates individual rights, which will be preserved by the administration and states: "Open economic relations will be maintained with all the countries on the basis of reciprocity. At first the administration will be for three years, renewable for periods not more than ten years. Local revenues will finance the administration. An International Commission for territorial administration is established composed of one representative for each country ratifying the Convention. Any signatory may convoke the Commission and two-thirds of members will constitute the quorum necessary to take decisions. None of the provisions of the Convention refer to territories, which are the subject of dispute or claims between European Powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas. The Convention shall enter into force, when two-thirds of the Republics have ratified it.

The "Act of Havana" repeats the principles of the Convention and authorises the immediate creation of an Emergency Committee composed of one representative of each American Republics, two-thirds of the membership being sufficient for the Committee to act. Argentina adds a reservation that it regards Falklands as part of Argentine territory.—Reuter.

'E' BOAT IS NO TERROR FOR NAVY

LONDON, July 30.

There is every indication that Britain has already got the measure of German torpedo boats, and it may well be that a secret has been devised to protect these shores from them, writes a naval expert.

A naval officer, who is thoroughly familiar with this type of craft, opined that Germany must be disappointed with the results hitherto. These "E" boats were used in the Skaggerrak and the Norwegian coast, also during the evacuation from Dunkirk. During the Dunkirk operations there was nothing easier than for them to torpedo British ships but the success of the evacuation shows the result of their efforts. Subsequently they attacked British convoys in the Channel and around the Thames Estuary, but the results to them are again very disappointing "E" boats vary from 90 to 130 feet long and have a displacement of fifty to ninety tons and speed of thirty to forty knots. Armed with shell-firing automatic one and half inch guns, also torpedoes they carry a crew of 19 and can travel 600 miles.—Reuter.

Large Losses Of Enemy Shipping

LONDON, July 30.

The German losses upto June 28 amounted to 908,000 tons and Italian 254,000. Also 20,000 tons of shipping, formerly neutral but now under enemy control, has been sunk.—Reuter.

U. S. FLEET RETURNS FROM MANOEUVRES

HONOLULU, July 30.

Ten vessels of the United States fleet returned yesterday, headed by the flag ship "Pennsylvania"

It will be recalled that two columns of fleet left Honolulu on July 14 for sea operations and it was reported on July 23 that additional units had left for manoeuvres.—Reuter.

Sportsmen In S. African Army

PRETORIA, July 30.

The South African Troops which have arrived in East Africa include a number of famous sportsmen including Boxer Ben Foord, Bruce Mitchell and other cricketers and a number of Springbok, Rugby and Soccer players.—Reuter.

Blockade, Revolution & Eventual U. S. Participation In War

NEW YORK, July 30.

American radio commentators are generally agreed that one reason for Hitler's delay in attempting to invade Britain is his preference for negotiated peace rather than a struggle to death.

The National Broadcasting Corporation commentator suggested that Hitler is preparing the Germans for a programme of starving Britain into submission instead of an actual invasion. But, declared the commentator, air-raids alone could not bring a decision and even while German raids against Britain go on, British wrecking would be equal if not greater in destruction on Germany.

Another commentator declared that three features of the British plan for victory are:—Blockade, revolution and eventual participation of the United States.

The commentator declared: "It is likely that Washington will signify its accord by declaring the whole continent out of bounds for American shipping". Russia, he declared, is to be kept busy elsewhere, so that she will be unable to supply Germany.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STIFFENS BLOCKADE

(Continued from page 1.)

came into operation forthwith.—Reuter.

Two Months' Supplies For Neutrals

LONDON, July 30.

In the discussions, which preceded to-day's announcement of the step, described as transferring contraband operations from the seas to the quays, there was full contact with the United States, writes Reuter's Lobby Correspondent. It is believed Americans will welcome the extension of the 'navicert' system. One of the features of the plan is to allow neutrals approximately two months' supplies required for their domestic purposes. The Atlantic Islands referred to in the announcement are the Azores Cape Verde and Canaries.

Both Portugal and Spain will be closely affected by the announcements.—Reuter.

EXAGGERATED NAZI CLAIMS

LONDON, July 30.

An authoritative London comment on exaggerated German claims says: "It has become increasingly clear that Germany's exaggerated air claims are intended to bolster up not only civilian morale, but that of German pilots.

The speedy loss of 17 of about 80 machines within half an hour, must have dealt a serious blow to the nerve of the pilots engaged in yesterday's unsuccessful raid on Dover, in which only one British machine was lost.

This is borne out by the recent revelation of a captured enemy airman that German pilots have demanded the provision of Red Cross planes to pick them up if they are shot down".—Reuter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE

LONDON, July 30.

After other Commons business was completed, Mr. Churchill said that a week ago the Government were led to believe that there was a desire in the House to have a debate on Foreign Affairs and that it should take place in secret, so that members of all parties could say what they felt about foreign countries without any danger of adding to the number of those countries with which they were at present at war (laughter).

Mr. Churchill indicated that he would leave it to the House whether they would like the Foreign Affairs debate to be secret or open.

The House went into secret session to decide whether the foreign affairs debate should be secret and the galleries were cleared.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3% Defence Bonds 1946

The restriction regarding the maximum holding of the 3% Six Year Defence Bonds will be removed with effect from 1st August, 1940. 3% Defence Bonds 1946 will be obtainable on and from that date until further notice. The Issue price will be Rs. 100 with subsequent weekly increases approximating to the net accrued weekly interest. The Bonds will be repaid on the 1st August, 1946 at a premium of one rupee per cent.

CONVERSION TERMS:

5% LOAN 1940-43

will be received in payment of the purchase price of the Bonds at its full maturity value. The interest on the 5% Loan up to 30th September, 1940, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

The Loan Notification and application forms will be available at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places, and at all Government Treasuries.

APPEAL TO MADRAS YOUNG MEN TO ENTER AIR FORCE

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO WAR EFFORT IN SOUTH INDIA'S CAPITAL

MADRAS, July 30.

Following are excerpts from H. E. the Viceroy's address to the Madras Provincial War Committee to-day:—

"It is only to be expected that Madras, in this as in other fields of war effort, would be in the front rank; but it is none the less a great encouragement to me to know that such a fine example has been set by you; and if in other parts of India similar committees have organised themselves and set about their duties with the enthusiasm that you have shown, we are already a long way on the road to achieving that greater security of the motherland, which is our goal.

The precise manner in which some of your proposals are to be met is not altogether free from controversy, but I can, nevertheless, assure you that they have all received and will receive the fullest and most sympathetic consideration from my Government. I have arranged that Mr. Dow, the Vice-President of the Supply Board, and Mr. Puckle, Director-General of Information, should pay a visit to Madras coinciding with my own, and I hope that you will take the opportunity which this affords of personal discussion with them of problems of common interest in the field of supply and the mobilisation of industries, and of publicity.

MADRAS RECRUITMENT

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to observe that recruitment to the army in Madras in the last nine months has been over ten times as great as the normal annual recruitment from the Presidency. Two entirely new battalions—one Territorial and one Pioneer have been raised, in addition to a new Mechanical Transport unit; and there will certainly be further large demands on your man-power for sappers and miners, for pioneers, for signallers, and for more mechanical transport units,—all of them branches of the fighting services in which I can confidently say that the people of this Presidency are second to none.

"The doors of recruitment to the Indian Air Force on an All-India basis stand wide open and Madrasees are as eligible for all ranks of it, as young men from other parts of India. The standards of selection are necessarily high and I hope and trust that Madrasees will be well represented among those who are chosen.

It is as necessary to make provision for the munitions required in modern warfare as it is to raise the necessary forces. We are making every effort possible to make India as self-sufficient as may be, and we shall continue to do so. The expansion on which we are already working is to cost twenty crores.

WAR PURPOSES FUND

In nine months, donations to my War Purposes Fund, quite apart from those which have been made directly to the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, to St. Dunstan's, and to the various funds, have exceeded the sum of rupees one crore.

Our defences are sound and let us hope that we have no enemy within our gates. But our defences have to be protected, and recent events in Europe have shown us that against the "Fifth Column" a nation that values its liberty can never be too well prepared. I am sure that a trained and disciplined body of voluntary workers such as your Civic Guard should be, can give that assistance to a degree that is beyond measure valuable".—A. P.

No Shortage Of Supplies

After the Viceroy's speech, Mr. H. Dow, Director-General of Supply, and Mr. F. H. Puckle, Director-General of Information, Government of India, answered questions relating to organisation of supplies and neutralising enemy propaganda.

Mr. Dow assured the meeting that what some might consider as slowness of the arrangements proceeding in connection with the expansion of the Indian army had not been due to the shortage of essential supplies, in so far as they were based upon supplies from India. The Supply Department had been well ahead with its work. He said in so far as increased demand from various parts of the country for a better share in the orders for war supply indicated a greater desire to give increased help in the war, it was a very welcome feature.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA AGAINST GERMANY

Mr. Puckle referred to practical difficulties in the way of embarking on counter-propaganda against Germany's misstatements on the radio, and said that the long term way of dealing with this propaganda by keeping on stating the truth and emphasising the correct background by which items of news could be tested would prove the best in the end.

Viceroy Interviews Madras Leaders

The Viceroy granted interviews to the following gentlemen:—His Highness the Prince of Arcot, the Raja of Venkatagiri, the Raja of Kalahasti, the Raja of Bobbili, Khan Bahadur Adam Haji Muhammad Sait Sahib Bahadur, Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Mr. C. Basudev, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. E. H. M. Bower, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanswami Chetti and Mr. H. Keene, Dewan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai and Mr. Pothan Joseph.

The Viceroy honoured the members of the Madras Club with his presence at luncheon.—A. P.

TATAS' PRODUCE ARMOURED PLATES AS GOOD AS IMPORTED

SIMLA, July 30.

An indication that all types of armours are going to be produced in India in a very short time was available from authoritative military circles here.

It is reported that Bren carriers to suit Indian conditions are going to be manufactured by some factories near Calcutta. In view of the fact that conditions are different in India from the western countries, the life of the track being limited, Indian Bren carriers will have wheels so that they could travel wider distances.

It is also reported that armoured platings that are being produced by the Tatas' for light tanks are as good as imported materials, and hopes are entertained that India will produce all sorts of armours very efficiently.

A very vivid description regarding the contrast between 1914 and 1940 armaments is also available. A modern average Division consists of nine battalion, three field Companies of Sappers and Miners, three field ambulances and a proportion of artillery varying from one Field Regiment to three Regiments per Division. A mechanised Division will have sixteen hundred vehicles. British divisions that fought in France had 1950 vehicles in one Division. In 1914-18 the cost of an Infantry Division was roughly Rs. 50 lakhs whereas to-day it is Rs. two and a half crores. The difference lies entirely in the equipment for the actual personnel of a modern Division which is smaller, the mechanical side being stronger. In 1914 signals were given by flags and telephones, and now they are given by wireless which is hostlier.—United Press.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED

Frontier Districts Combed: Drive Continues With Full Vigour

PESHAWAR, July 30.

The southern districts of the Frontier Province are being combed for fugitives from justice and the drive continues in full vigour.

To-day's report describes the activity of Khassadars in tribal territory in capturing four outlaws, who had been seeking harbourage with the tribes near Mirali in North Waziristan.

A party of patrolling Khassadars arrested Hari Khan, with three other Banochis and removed them to Miranshah where they were lodged in the lock-up. Mir Zaman, a notorious absconder of Gandalli, has surrendered to the Mandan police.

Four more raiders of Nausherwan, a proclaimed offender of D. I. Khan district were taken into custody by the Paharpur police. Spingul, a deserter, is reported to have surrendered to the Bahadur Khel police.

A general combing of Surani, Daudshah, Amand and Mamashkhel areas took place.—A. P.

Training Of Artificers

SIMLA, July 30.

The 'United Press' learns that the School of Artificers at Jubbulpore to train mechanics and armoured vehicle drivers will be expanded to train 1,800 men at a time.

It is learnt that there are about a thousand men there under training since September last, and the course is from six months to a year.

It is learnt that there is a scheme afoot to impart advanced training for highly skilled supervisors.—United Press.

Calcutta Rotarians' Contribution

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The decision to increase their annual subscription by 16-1/4 per cent. in order to contribute this additional sum to the War Purposes Fund was taken unanimously this afternoon by the Rotarians of Calcutta. It is estimated that the new levy will amount to a thousand rupees a year..—A. P.

Technical Personnel For National Service

SIMLA, July 30.

Technical personnel who may be compulsorily recruited under the terms of National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance issued on June 28, are as follows, according to a notification issued to-day:—

MANAGERIAL STAFF: 1. Chemists (Industrial, Metallurgical, Analytical and Technical Research). 2. Eletrical Engineers.

SUPERVISORY STAFF :—1. Works Chemists, Skilled and Semi-Skilled Trades.

1. Chemical Assistants (Analysts). 2. Engine Drivesteam and (Diesel Oil). 3. Lead Burners. 4. Slotters. 5. Surveyors. 6. Upholsterers. 7. Wheelers.—A. P.

TRINKETS FUND AT OOTY.

OOTACAMUND, July 30.

Over 2,000 gold and silver trinkets were collected last evening on the occasion of the inauguration here of the Nilgiris Gold and Silver Trinket Fund.

The proceeds from the sale of trinkets will be utilised for ambulance and other hospital requirements.—A. P.

ROWDY SCENES IN D. L. B.

Peshawar Meeting Adjourned

PESHAWAR, July 30.

Following rowdy scenes the general meeting of the Peshawar District Board had to be adjourned to-day.

A Congress member moved a motion of no-confidence against the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, both of whom are Congress members.

The storm ensued when the Chairman disallowing the motion on account of short notice said that he was prepared to obtain the verdict of the House if the no-confidence motion was permissable under rules and if proper notice was given.—United Press.

Released On Bail

PESHAWAR, July 30.

Syed Mushtaq Ahmed, a contractor, who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for alleged contravening censorship was released to-day on bail on a revision petition filed with the Sessions Judge.

He was remanded to 13 days' police custody by the City Magistrate on Wednesday last.—United Press.

CEYLON CONGRESS BANS COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

COLOMBO, July 30.

A Sub-Committee of the Ceylon National Congress has after enquiries named eight political organisations as "bodies advocating communal or special interests" and as such barred for membership to members of the Ceylon Congress. Included in the list are the Ceylon Indian Congress, the European Association, the Ceylon Muslim League and the Burgher Association.

The Sinhala Maha Sabha of which Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike is the President is also named, though on different grounds, it being contended that the political activities of the two bodies are in conflict.

The Sub-Committee's report is to come up shortly before the Ceylon Congress Executive.—A. P.

LIGHTNING KILLS FOUR CHILDREN

NAGPUR, July 30.

Four children were killed and three seriously injured when lightning struck the Mission School buildings at Seoni in Chindawara District, C.P., according to information received here.—A. P.

SEND-OFF TO JAIPUR GUARDS.

JAIPUR, July 29.

The Sawai Man Guards left Jaipur "en route" to the Baluchistan frontier on Saturday evening in two special trains. The battalion first paraded at the Bhagwan Das barracks where they were inspected by H. H. the Maharaja.—A. P.

MOCK AIR RAID FOR WAR EFFORTS

LAHORE, July 30.

The Punjab's Capital had its first mock air raid at 6-30 p.m. this evening when five planes of the royal air force, "raided" the city for about half an hour and dropped thousands of leaflets displaying a bomb with the inscription "this leaflet might have been a Nazi bomb; defend the Punjab by helping to buy war planes; give what you can afford to-day".

This "raid" was in pursuance of the campaign launched in Lahore to-day to raise six lakhs of rupees for the purchase of four fighters, as Lahore's contribution to the defence of India.—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

It is distressing to read that the Holwell Memorial is to be given protection within the hallowed sanctuary of a Christian Church. Christianity has never advocated the perpetuation of lying memorials.

An idea for raising funds for the Red Cross or any other such society in need is to organise an exhibition bridge tournament between the Clubs of Bombay. Duplicate hands would be played—each club sending a team of four players. The hands would be published in the papers and would have a terrific response from bridge players all over town. A fee to be charged to those wanting to watch the tournament. The losings of each team to be paid for by the Club and to go towards charity, the stakes being fixed at rupees ten. Each team to play twelve rubbers. Are there any willing organisers?

News from Simla says that "eggs worth 5 crores are produced in India." That is why we demand the right of self-determination for the hen that lays the golden egg.

Without comment (and with much astonishment)—"Mr. Rajagopalachari proceeded to refer to the British character and remarked that next to Hindus and Mussalmans, they (the British) had done the greatest service to civilisation.

MADRAS DONATES FOUR FIGHTERS

Mail War Plane Fund Over-Subscribed

MADRAS, July 30.

The "Mail War Plane Fund" today reached the goal namely rupees three lakhs for which the paper appealed exactly five weeks ago.

This amount, the paper announces, has been cabled to-day to Lord Beaverbrook, His Majesty's Minister for Aircraft Production for the purchase of four spitfire fighters. This will be named "Tamil Nad", "Andhra Desa", "Karnataka" and "Kerala".

The total amount subscribed is Rs. 3,00,318-5-0 the 'Mail' thanks its readers for the support.—A. P.

Bengal Assembly By-Election

MYMENSINGH, July 30.

In the by-election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from East Mymensingh non-Muhammedan Constituency, Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar, nominee of the suspended B. P. C. C. was declared elected, having secured 9,692 votes as against 7,467 votes polled by his rival Mr. Satish Chandra Roy Chowdhury, nominee of the newly-elected Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The by-election was caused by the recent election of Mr. Birendra Kissore Roy Chowdhury to the Bengal Council.—A. P.

Cable Items

CANBERRA, July 30.

The Labour leader, Mr. Curtin has announced his intention of declining the offer of five or six labour portfolios in the enlarged National Cabinet.

Mr. Curtin said that the Prime Minister's offer would be considered by the Parliamentary Labour Party next week, but he would not support it.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR.—His Excellency the Governor of the Frontier Province has enacted the N.-W. F. P. War Service (Exemption from Disqualification) Act, 1940, which is published in the "Gazette".—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—No Doubt You Can Spell "Lyre" Two Ways — By BUD FISHER

I WONDER IF MY WIFE IS OUT!
MUTT, WHY DON'T YOU ASK MY LYRE DOG! HE'LL TELL YOU WITH HIS TAIL!
IF HIS TAIL POINTS STRAIGHT UP THAT MEANS 'YES' AND IF IT DROPS DOWN THAT MEANS 'NO!'
AND HE CAN TELL ME IF IT'S SAFE TO GO IN THE HOUSE?
SURE! LOOK! LOOK! HIS TAIL IS UP! THAT MEANS 'YES!'
HURRAH! THAT MEANS EVERYTHING IS ALL RIGHT!
NOW I CAN GET MY DOUGH!
LOOK AT THAT FOOL! HE STILL HAS HIS TAIL UP!
WELL, I TOLD YOU HE WAS A LYRE DOG!
4-24
Fisher

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EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP
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ENTIRELY NEW SOAP WITH UNIQUE SHAPE AND ODOUR

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Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Football Pentangular

Muslims Enter Finals

Hindus Go Down Fighting

Muslims 2: Hindus 1

The second semi-final of the Pentangular Football Tournament on Tuesday went in favour of the Muslims, who bettered the Hindus by the odd goal in three.

There was a slight improvement in the ground, but as most of the players functioned barefoot this did not help much. There was plenty of slithering and falling throughout. This prevented the football from rising to any high standard, and a mediocre game was witnessed.

The Muslims were the first to take the lead in the ninth minute through Rashad. Ten minutes later a penalty award, correctly taken by Butchi put the teams level.

The teams struggled for the decider which evaded them till nine minutes from the close, when Mendon, one of the Hindu backs, acted foolishly by deliberately fouling the Muslim centre-forward in the penalty area. Rashad made no mistake with the penalty kick. This lapse of Mendon proved to be disastrous as it gave the Muslims victory.

The final of this communal competition will be played on Thursday when the Europeans will oppose the Muslims.

THE PLAYERS

For the winners, Islam and Rashad were in a class by themselves. Islam played his usual great game as left back. His work throughout had brains behind it, with plenty of dash and untiring energy. Rashad again proved that the Muslims have a brilliant forward. He did much in his rightful position and did a lot more as a defender when he flew back to assist the defence in moments of danger. Rashad's ramblings somehow have sense about the movements, he appears to know just when to desert his position in the forward line. Abdulla functioned very well in the Muslim goal and was as safe as any goal-keeper could be. The only time he was beaten was by Butchi with the penalty kick. Saleem, the Y. M. C. A. half back, who played pivot for the Muslims was sound in all he did. He was seldom found wanting when filling the role of defender or co-operating with his forward line.

Mendon and Anchan proved a worthy pair of backs for the Hindus. There was little to choose between the pair. One still wonders what betook Mendon to foul an attacker, as he did, in the closing stages of the game. Salian played a good game as centre half. He started several good movements for his forwards, which ordinarily would have been translated into goals, but for the stalwart Muslim defence. Butchi was the best of the Hindu forward group. He came very near scoring often. Dhakuram made a fine outside left.

The Teams:—

MUSLIMS:—Abdulla; M. Abdulla and Islam; Saeed, Saleem and Maitoo; Aziz Khatib, Faqir, Rashad and Ibrahim.

HINDUS:—Thingalaya; Mendon and Anchan; Shah, Salian and Jayram; Shivram, Narayan, Chander, Butchi and Dhakuram.

Referee:—J. B. Hudson.

ROVER'S CUP

The Draw: Strong Outside Challenge

The draw for the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, which starts on August 7, took place at Western India Football Club House on Tuesday. The best football teams in India have entered for the competition and Bombay football fans will see some really class soccer.

The following is the draw:—

FIRST-QUARTER

Mohammedan Sporting Bye; South Kanara vs. R. A. F. August 10; Delhi F. A. vs. Heavy Battery August 18; Agra Sporting vs. Bombay Muslims August 14.

SECOND-QUARTER

Welch Regiment vs. Young Goans August 11; Jaipur Union vs. Bombay North August 14; Georgean Sporting vs. A. A. Battery August 8; Sandemanians Bye.

THIRD-QUARTER

Bangalore Muslims Bye; Indian Football League vs. Royal Indian Navy August 9; Gunge Union, Ajmere vs. Bombay City Police August 15; Madras F. A. vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway August 17.

FOURTH-QUARTER

Shinning Club, Kohat vs. W. I. A. A. August 13; Jath Footballers vs. Y. M. C. A. August 12; Bombay Gymkhana vs B. E. S. T. August 7; Mohun Bagan Bye.

INDIA TO MEET ENGLAND

International Soccer At The Cooperage

The W. I. F. A. have decided to play an International Soccer match on Saturday August 3. Here, India will oppose England.

India will be represented by the following side:—

P. Fernandes (B. E. S. T.); Dias (Young Goans) and Islam (Bombay Muslims); Saleem (Y. M. C. A.), Alexander (Y. M. C. A.) and Alvaris (Young Goans); Shivram (W. I. A. A.), Caesar (Young Goans), Rashad (Bombay Muslims), Butchi (Y. M. C. A.) and Dhakuram (W. I. A. A.)

England will be represented by the European side playing in the Pentangular Football Tournament.

Mohammedan Sporting Beaten

RANGERS BIG SURPRISE IN I. F. A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mohammedan Sporting Club, the League Champions and considered to be the potential winners of the I. F. A. Shield this year, made their exit from the Shield Tournament this evening on the Calcutta Football Ground. The Calcutta Rangers, the "shock" team, defeated the champions by two goals after a beautiful exhibition of football. A goal was scored in each half.

This was the only match down for to-day and was played on behalf of charity, the attendance being fairly big.

The Rangers showed complete mastery in all departments of the game and the clever understanding among their forward and defence lines was a feature of their play. Short and accurate passes among the forwards and the way the backs and halfbacks fed the forwards were a treat for the spectators.—A. P.

Asaf Ali Justifies Poona Lead

Says It Is Mere Clarification Of Position, But Not A Deviation From Congress Policy

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Judged against the background of the previous decisions taken and policy evolved by the Congress, the stand taken by the A.I.C.C. at Poona was fully justified, and did not constitute any departure from the Karachi resolution.

This was the opinion expressed by Mr. Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of a special interview to the "Chronicle" on Tuesday, prior to his departure for Delhi.

Referring to the communal question, Mr. Asaf Ali entertained very high hopes of the solution of the problem through the untiring, patient and unostentatious efforts of the Independent Muslim organisations.

JUST A CLARIFICATION

Referring to the debate on the Delhi resolution at the session of the A.I.C.C. at Poona; Mr. Asaf Ali said that it was a fruitful debate, because it showed the direction of thought of various sections in the Congress.

"To begin with," he added, "the Wardha statement of the Working Committee, in a sense, paved the way for the Delhi resolution which was the outcome of the clarification of the position at Wardha."

"After Mahatma Gandhi came to occupy the helm of affairs at the Congress session at Nagpur, he evolved a new technique. It was called the non-co-operation movement which carried with it the weapon of civil disobedience.

NO CHANGE INVOLVED.

According to some people, the Satyagraha of his conception was non-violence in thought, word and deed, and the creed of the Congress continued to remain the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful means. From that day right up to 1929, the Congress continued to pursue the path, and it was generally understood by a majority of genuine Congressmen that it was the weapon of passive resistance. At Lahore, the Congress declared complete independence as its goal.

In 1931, at Karachi, the list of fundamental rights included two important points which have a vital bearing on the Congress decisions of to-day. They were (1) that every citizen shall have the fundamental right of bearing arms and secondly, that the Swaraj which the Congress promised or aimed at, would mean reduction of military expenditure at least by half of what it was at that time.

"All this clearly means that at no time since Karachi has the Congress modified this idea of fundamental right or the conception of Swaraj which obviously and clearly does not exclude the use of force by the State of free India.

"Since Karachi upto the time the Working Committee issued the Wardha statement, the Congress has, at no time, modified in any degree the Karachi resolution, and therefore, it is not possible for any Congressman, with the Karachi resolution left intact to adopt a new creed and declare that the state of free India shall not resort to the use of force in repelling an external invasion or in quelling internal disorder. As representatives of the people, and as a political organisation, the Congress is bound to respect the genuine wish and the desire of the majority of the population, according to all democratic principles.

It is against this background that the Wardha statement and the Delhi resolution should be judged by all Congressmen."

Continuing, Mr. Asaf Ali, said:—"All of us honour Mahatma Gandhi, and we shall always seek his guidance and advice, we shall also try our level best to maintain the spirit of non-violence in all our actions in our struggle for freedom against any constituted authority. But it is impossible for us as representatives of people to promise that when India begins to function as a free country through the representatives of the people, the sovereign state of India shall not employ armies or the national militia or a police force which, under no circumstances, should resort to force in the discharge of their lawful duties.

WILL NOT PLAY IN HANDS OF ENEMY.

"Even from a human point of view, it would be a political blunder of the first magnitude to-day to allow our opponents and the enemies of the freedom of India to go and tell the Indian military forces and other aspirants that within the constitution of free India, as desired by the Congress, their profession will be gone. To allow grounds for such a propaganda to arise will be tantamount to placing the powerful weapon in the hands of our opponents. It may be a very strong word to use, but to my mind, it will be suicidal.

COMMUNAL UNITY QUESTION.

With regard to the communal problem, Mr. Asaf Ali said that he had not the slightest doubt that a genuine national settlement of the communal problem was not merely possible, but it was imperative. It was extremely unfortunate that every attempt and advance so far made by the Congress as a political national organisation had somehow been spurned. It was a realisation of this tragic attitude of the League's present leadership which led to all the other independent Muslim organisations to combine and try to build a bridge between the contending parties."

Mr. Asaf Ali further expressed that he still entertained very high hopes of the solution of this problem through the untiring, patient and unostentatious efforts of these parties. The Board of the Azad Muslim Conference was expected to meet on August 3 and 4, after which it would issue a questionnaire to all Muslim organisations and leaders in their individual capacities, and he was perfectly confident that within a month or so, the next Conference would formulate proposals and place their considered recommendations before the country.

The Canara Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.,

Western India House, Fort, Bombay,

beg to announce that owing to very heavy local demand for their production of Paper Mill at Rajmundry they have not been able to give adequate consideration to enquiries for Agencies from other parts of India.

The Managing Agents are considering the feasibility of assigning proportionate quotas to different territories and hope to reply to individual enquiries so far received by about 25th August, 1940.

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A TRUE STORY BY GLAXO

Peter at the seaside — a Glaxo snap by kind permission of his parents.

Peter's Progress

SYNOPSIS :— Peter had a serious illness soon after he was born. His mother was unable to feed him. He was put on to Glaxo and made a speedy recovery, came through all the troubles of babyhood without any difficulty, and grew into a sturdy little fellow always ready for mischief. When he was three, his baby sister, Joan, was born. She, too, was brought up on Glaxo . . . and, when she was nearly twelve months old, she and Peter had a grand holiday at the sea-side.

CHAPTER IX—PETER & JOAN AT THE SEASIDE

There was a great commotion and hustle and bustle. Peter was in his element — helping with the packing, rushing here and there and enjoying himself generally.

On the station at last! "Phew!" puffed Peter. "Plenty of time after all!"

After a long and exciting train journey they reached their destination. They went straight down to the beach, and Peter built Joan a wonderful sand castle.

But soon Peter grew tired of this. "I want to go in and bathe", he said. "Very well", agreed father, "I'll teach you to swim".

Glaxo is purest milk in ideal form for infant feeding. Every baby will thrive on its body-building ingredients. It's digestible, too. Its wholesome purity is guaranteed — a blessing indeed when liquid milk too often is so untrustworthy.

Glaxo

BUILDS BONNIE BABIES

C. R. To Deliver Convocation Address

NAGPUR, July 30.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar will deliver the Convocation address of the Nagpur University on December 9 next.

Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court, will perform the opening ceremony of the University Law College building on October 5.—United Press.

Emergency Armed Police For Madras

MADRAS, July 30.

The Government have sanctioned the formation of a temporary emergency armed police force consisting of two companies of five platoons each for special duty. This force is officered by two assistant superintendents of police.—A. P.

DR. BHABHA TO LECTURE ON COSMIC RAYS.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The University of Calcutta has appointed Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Visiting Professor of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a Special Reader to deliver a course of ten lectures on Cosmic Rays on an honorarium of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

PARTY TO KAPILRAM VAKIL

CALCUTTA, July 30.

To meet Rajratna Kapilram H. Vakil, Technical Director of Tata Chemicals, Limited who is leaving for America by air to-morrow to obtain first-hand knowledge about the manufacture of some important basic chemicals like soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, etc., and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research a party was arranged by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association this afternoon.—United Press.

Howrah Ban On Meeting

CALCUTTA, July 30.

A meeting convened by the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the Howrah Town Hall this evening in connection with the agitation for the release of political prisoners, has been banned by the District Magistrate on the ground that previous permission of the authorities had not been obtained by the conveners.—A. P.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association will be held at Mysore during the last four days of December under the auspices of the Mysore University.—A. P.

INDIA AND THE WAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

Empire as a whole and humanity. Therefore, on such an occasion, I appeal to my countrymen to unite and to continue patiently and with utmost courage assistance to the maintenance of democracy and thereby not only occupy but establish a position of comradeship in the world's ideal democratic Commonwealth of Nations, whose cause is just and upright, and if maintained cannot deny any person the right to enjoy its fruits.—Yours, etc.

YACOOB HOSSEINBHOY

A. LALLJI.

Protection From Air Raids

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our beloved India is unarmed. I do not like to discuss here the merits and demerits of keeping a great country like India beaming with millions of innocent souls perpetually unarmed. My point is to face the act and the fact is India is unarmed and therefore she has not got under her control the best means of her defence in these days of mass killing—attack being wisely considered to be the best means of defence. India being kept unarmed cannot think of attacking any aggressor.

Now how to make the best out of this pitiable position of India in these days of horrible massacre by Air Raids. Necessity has invented a system in Egypt to which I think it to be the clear duty of the Congress or the Governments to give wide publicity. This system will cost nothing to a villager and if through publicity he knows it beforehand. I am sure he will fall upon this system very quickly.

Now what is this cheap system of defence? It is the slit trench system of defence. I give here an extract from the recent broadcast talks from London by Mr. Richard Dimbleby in regard to the forward fighting area of the Western Frontier of Egypt, as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 13-7-1940 which will explain to some extent the benefit of this slit trench system:—

"One thing has emerged. From this new type of warfare which is being waged here. If regular use is made of shelters, enemy bombing raids do not cost much loss of life. This applies equally to you at home.

"Protection against everything except a direct hit can be obtained by what is called a slit trench, in which you crouch with your tin hat level with the top, and even if a 250 lb. bomb falls quite near, it does no more than shake the ground and throw up splinters."—Yours, etc.,

A. C. SEN.

Zone Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As hinted in these columns some time back the scope of the zone tickets that will be issued by the B. B. & C. I. Rly. in August-September has been, I understand, agreed to be enlarged to include the main lines of the Jamnagar and Dwarka, Bhavnagar and Morvi Railways. Thus the potential travellers will have a chance to see, at a cheap fare, the religious and historic places of Kathiawar, such as, Dwarka, Palitana, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Morvi and so on. If the Junagadh and Gondal Railways join hands, if not now, at some later date, the zone will encompass all the celebrated places of Kathiawar, such as the Girnar Hills (Junagadh), Veraval, Gondal, etc. which are left out of the present scheme.

The railways concerned are thus to be complimented for the step that would not only place the Kathiawar Railways in lines with bigger railways but will also render a service to the travelling public for giving them this opportunity.—Yours, etc.

G. J. JOSHI.

BENGAL GOVT. DEFEATED

Opposition Victory In Assembly On Co-op. Socities Bill

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Government sustained a surprise defeat over an Opposition amendment to the Bengal Co-operative Societies Bill in the Bengal Assembly this evening.

The amendment wanted that the Registrar of the Co-operative Department should have no power of modifying the authenticated statement of accounts of a Co-operative Credit Society prepared by an audit officer.

When the Speaker put the amendment to vote, members from the Opposition benches shouted 'Yes', while the number of those shouting 'No' from the Coalition benches was very small. The Speaker, therefore, declared the Opposition amendment carried.

SURPRISE FOR MINISTER

The Minister in charge of the Bill, Mr. Mukunda Behari Mullick, apparently taken by surprise, wanted to know, if there was any way of having the mistake corrected on the floor of the House.

The Speaker pointed out that it could not be done by this House, but the Minister, if he wanted, could bring forward an appropriate amendment in the Upper House.

The consideration of the Bill had not been finished, when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ECHO OF ASSAULT ON KISAN LEADER

Police Official Pays Damage For 'Thoughtless Act"

CALCUTTA, July 30.

An incident, which occurred in April in North Backerganj (Barisal District) in which a Kisan leader was alleged to have been assaulted by a Superintendent of Police, was referred to during question time in the Bengal Assembly this evening.

The Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, admitted that the leader of a deputation of peasants, who had approached the District Magistrate, who was on tour in North Backerganj, was assaulted by the Superintendent. A suit was filed against the Superintendent claiming damage for the assault and the lower as well as the appellate court awarded a decree against the accused. The appellate court, the Home Minister added, in its judgment had remarked, that this was a case of a "thoughtless act" by an "overzealous officer". Under the circumstances and considering that the Superintendent had had to pay damages awarded by the court, the Government felt that no further action was necessary. The Superintendent had since been transferred from the district.—A. P.

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940

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Royal Reception To Maulana A.K. Azad

136 Public Bodies Do Honour To Congress President

Huge Procession And Unprecedented Scenes Of Enthusiasm

Citizens of Bombay accorded a tumultuous reception to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

As many as 136 public bodies and commercial associations joined in the public reception at Victoria Terminus; besides, a few other organisations honoured the Congress President at Dadar and also along the route to Congress House.

Though the programme of a formal procession had to be curtailed as jupiter pluvious had decided to range himself against the programme, the Congress President passed along the fixed route and a huge procession with the volunteers was spontaneously formed and unprecedented enthusiastic scenes were witnessed all along the route.

The day began under unfavourable conditions. Ever since 2 a.m. there has been heavy rainfall accompanied by fierce blasts of wind. And when the President stepped out of the Madras Mail in the grey dawn at Dadar, a generous downpour of rain was in progress.

It had been announced in the press that the President would arrive at 6 a.m. The public understood, by this that he was going to come by the Poona Passenger, which arrives at Dadar at 5-51 a.m. Actually he came by the Madras Mail, which arrived at 5-12 a.m.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. S. K. Patil, received the Congress President.

The President waited at the station for some time, and then drove to the house of Mr. Bhiwanji Arjun Khimji for a short rest and breakfast.

Representatives of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee, went over to the house of Mr. Khimji to honour the President. Some other organisations waited for his return at the station and garlanded him before he boarded the special train for Victoria Terminus.

GRAND RECEPTION.

Everything was ready at the V. T. station for receiving the President in a grand style. The platform was tastefully decorated by Bombay Talkies. A special platform built like a stage Darbar hall had been prepared and a vast concourse of people awaited the arrival of the special train, despite the intermittent rainfall. Prominent among those present at the station were Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mrs. and Mr. K. M. and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Mathurdas Tricumji. National volunteers and Desh Sevikas were also present.

As soon as the Special train, which was bedecked with flowers, came alongside the platform, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, entered the Maulana Saheb's carriage and conducted him to the special platform.

Here numerous organisations including the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the several District Congress Committees of the city as well as Congress Committees from Ghatkopar and Kurla, the Bombay Legislature Congress Party, the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, the Goa Congress Committee, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Bombay Shroffs' Association, the East India Cotton Association Ring Committee, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Association, the Seeds Traders' Association, the Bombay Swadeshi Market Board, the Bombay Seva Dal and Sevika Dal, the Gandhi Seva Sena, Majlis-i-Ahrar, Idara-i-Millia, Mahafile Payambari, the Azad Muslim Party, the Arya Samaj and the Bombay Students' Union, garlanded the Congress President

FLAG SALUTATION

Because of the inclement weather, the General Secretaries of the Congress announced that the procession and flag salutation at the Congress House would be dropped. But taking into consideration the fact that large crowds of people might be anxiously waiting along the route and at the Congress house, and at the request of many people who were at the station, the Congress President decided to drive along the route of the procession. The volunteers and a large number of citizens formed themselves into a procession and followed the President's car a long the route and as the car proceeded the procession became bigger and bigger.

CAR HELD UP.

A group of about 20 Muslims were standing near the Corporation building carrying black paper flags and a large poster with the words: "We Have No Confidence In You" inscribed on it.

Further along the Hornby Road, near the Anjuman-e-Islam High School and near the Police Commissioner's office similar groups of persons were to be seen. But the police kept all these groups under control and the President passed along the route unconcerned.

The situation was, however, different near the Jumma Masjid. Here a large crowd of people with black flags were standing in front of the Musjid, as well as on its terrace. The point which leads to the Sheikh Memon Street, was strangely enough, deserted by the police.

The crowd of black flaggers, reinforced by others who had been standing near Bori Bunder but had now come round in a lorry, raised anti-Congress slogans and behaved in a boisterous fashion. They also carried a poster declaring "You Are a Show Boy."

This crowd stopped the Maulana's car for a moment and hurled abuse at him. Others following in cars had also their share of abuse.

One prominent Congressman said that he had been spat at.

Encouraged by the fact that the police had made themselves scarce and were not interfering with them, the demonstrators continued their antics long after the Congress President's car had passed.

DESH SEVIKAS HARASSED.

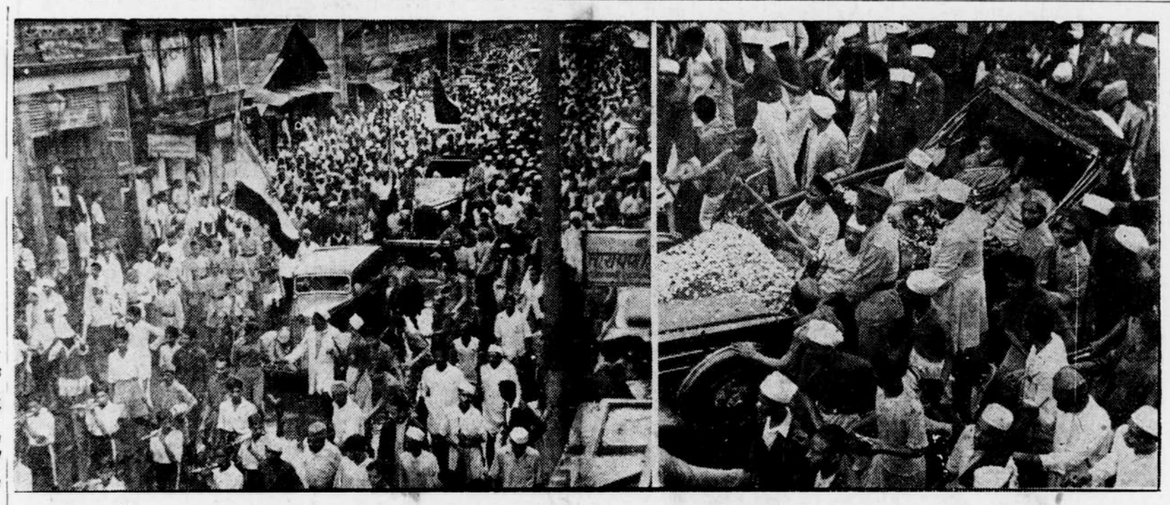
When a bus load of Desh Sevikas followed, they thrust their flag-staffs and umbrellas into the slow moving buses. Even a taxi carrying press reporters was not spared from their attention, much to the amusement of the pressmen.

The Red Shirt Volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan gave a guard of honour to the Congress President at V. T. They walked in formation and as the shouts from demonstrators increased near Jumma Masjid, the Red Shirt Volunteers were mobilised. Subsequently the crowd of demonstrators melted away and the noise subsided.

Undaunted by all these demonstrations, the President passed through the roads lined by waiting crowds followed by a huge procession and arrived at the Congress House, where he hoisted the National tri-colour, while the crowd raised enthusiastic slogans.

The President, then, drove to the house of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai where he is staying.

He is likely to be in Bombay for two or three days.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, is seen here being taken in a procession along Vithalbhai Patel Road. At the Right is a close-up of the presidential car showing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seated along with the Maulana.

FRENCH TANKERS DETAINED BY BRITISH

VICHY, July 30.

A Havas despatch from Alexandria alleges that two French tankers, "Roxane" and "Melpomene" which were in port at the time of the armistice, are being detained by the British.

The British Government refused the French Government's request for their release on the ground that petrol is an essential war supply. The two vessels together total some 25,000 tons.

'Pioneer' Says

Congress Has Spoken, Govt. Must Follow Suit

'NATIONAL HERALD' THINKS TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME

LUCKNOW, July 30.

"The Congress has spoken, the Government must follow suit," says the "Pioneer" in an editorial on the A.I.C.C. meeting.

The paper adds that Britain could not accede to the demand for a National Government, which "unquestionably means one dominated by the Congress and, therefore, free to shape an Indian policy according to Congress principles."

TIME FOR ACTION

"We endorse Delhi but has Poona anything to tell us about the future," asks the "National Herald" editorially commenting on the A.I.C.C. proceedings.

The paper adds that Mr. Meherally put it nearly correctly when he described Mr. Rajagopalachari's speech as "brilliant but unconvincing."

"Pathetic as is Mr. Rajagopalachari's invitation to us to trust our opponents and do what they think is the right thing to do, we must reply that we have trusted our opponent long enough and the time has come when we should do what we think is the right thing to do." the paper concludes.

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE AUTHORITIES BLAMED

CUTTACK, July 29.

"It is quite clear that at the time of the February strike the Ravenshaw College was reduced to mere chaos", observed Mr. J. A. Maher, District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, in the course of his judgment in the appeal preferred by five young men, who were convicted and bound over for a year by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Cuttack in connection with incidents arising out of that strike.

The judge reduced the sentence to a period of six months in the case of three appellants and acquitted two who were convicted under a separate section by another Magistrate in connection with the same incident.

The judge remarked that there could be no doubt that the authorities themselves were largely responsible for the situation. In fact, striking appeared to him to have become "quite a habit" in the college. Had proper action been taken, he said, it would not have been necessary "to call in the police to conduct the examinations".—A. P.

A second donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Sudhir Coomer Mookerji Endowment Fund has been offered by Dr. Harendra Coomer Mookherji M. L. A., formerly head of the Department of Post-Graduate Studies in English of the University of Calcutta.

Tremendous Increase In Canada's Naval, Power

OTTAWA, July 30.

The Air Minister Mr. Power, told the Commons that Canada's expenditure on air services in 1940-41 would exceed the estimates by 64 million dollars.

Referring to naval speed-up Mr. Power said at the outbreak of war Canada had only 15 naval units altogether whereas to-day she had 113 vessels in active commission and a hundred more are being added in the near future as well as 64 anti-submarine boats.—Reuter.

30,000 Men Per Month

High Rate Of Recruitment In Canada

OTTAWA, July 30.

Men will be called up at the rate of 30,000 monthly under the National Resources Mobilisation Act beginning August 1, stated the Minister for National Defence, Col. Ralston, in the House of Commons.

They will be drafted into the Non-permanent Active Militia and each man will get 30 days' training.

Colonel Ralston said it had been decided to complete the organisation of the Canadian corps of two divisions overseas but not to send further troops for the moment. "As Britain had no serious shortage of man power".

The third and fourth divisions which were practically complete would be trained and equipped in Canada.

He announced that an Eastern Military Command would be established in the maritime provinces with jurisdiction over Iceland, West Indies and elsewhere.

This command would provide for defence against possible attack.

Praising the response to Government's call for volunteers, Col. Ralston said the total strength of the Canadian active service force, both at home and overseas, is now 133,000 men of which 100,000 are in Canada.

The Mobilisation Act provides for conscription for home defence only. Men must still volunteer for overseas service.—Reuter.

NO BOTTOM LEFT FOR CONGRESS!

Dr. Moonje's Amazing Assertion

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 30.

In the course of a statement Dr. B. S. Moonjee who arrived here to open the first Hyderabad Hindu Conference, congratulates the Hindus of the State for forming a Hindu organisation, to speak authoritatively on behalf of the entire Hindu community of the State, and thus shaking off the "predilection for Congress."

Dr. Moonje says: The decision of the Conference accepting the resolution on the Reforms, proved that the heart of the people is sound. It was a matter of great satisfaction that in the midst of the heat and passion, the speakers were not carried away and expressions of their sentiments, gave evidence of their sense of responsibility and respectful loyalty to the Head of the State, H.E.H. the Nizam."

CONGRESS HAS NO PLACE!

Dr. Moonje adds: "The Muslims have openly declared that they form in India an entirely separate nation of their own, and not a community as one amongst different communities inhabiting India. There is no bottom left now for the Congress."

Proceeding Dr. Moonje says: "If the Muslims argue that they are a separate nation from whom can they be separated? Of course from the Hindus who form an overwhelming majority community in India. Over the extent of this entire land India is known and recognised as Hindustan—Land of the Hindus. Naturally therefore the Muslims having separated themselves from the Hindus, the Hindus automatically become a separate nation—however unwilling they may be—to be thus separated from their own brethren who are their kith and kin in blood and bones."—A.P.

Exploits Of Charlie Chan

Hollywood Murder

By Alfred Andriola

PLEASE— LEAVE ME ALONE! I CAN'T TALK—!
HAH! IT WILL BE BEST FOR YOU IF YOU DO! WHO WAS COMMON ENEMY OF YOU AND NORDA NOLL!
I'VE GOT IT! LUCKY NORTON! NORDA THREW HIM OVER FOR MANCE— AND HE'S TH' GUY AT TH' HEAD OF THIS CROOKED RACING SYNDICATE!
Alfred ANDRIOLA 7-14
WHAT ABOUT NORTON? I'LL BET HE'S WASTIN' NO LOVE FER YOU, MANCE!
YES! YES! I'VE BEEN AFRAID TO SAY ANYTHING! NORDA AND I OWE NORTON MONEY— A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY—WE LOST GAMBLING AT HIS TABLES —IF WE DIDN'T PAY HIM NORTON THREATENED—
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
LOOKING FOR NORTON? HERE HE IS! ONE OF THE GUARDS JUST CAUGHT HIM SNEAKING OFF THE STUDIO LOT!
S'HELP ME! I WAS RIGHT!

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